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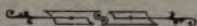
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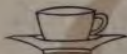
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*Luggage.*—Let your rule be, not how much can I take, but how  
little can I do with?

*Time.*—See that your watch is in good going order before leaving.

*Soap.*—Take care to be well off for soap.

*Soft Hat* is always best for travelling, with a silk umbrella for  
sun or rain

*Valuables.*—As the rooms in Japanese inns can not be made secure  
from entrance, never leave valuables about even for a few  
minutes absence. If you cannot lock them in a heavy  
portmanteau, give them in charge of the hotel-keepers.

*Wax Matches.*—Carry some with you for ordinary purposes, and (if  
needed) as temporary night lights.

*Worry when Travelling.*—Avoid worry by systematic arrangements,  
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“Guide Book for Tourists in Japan.”

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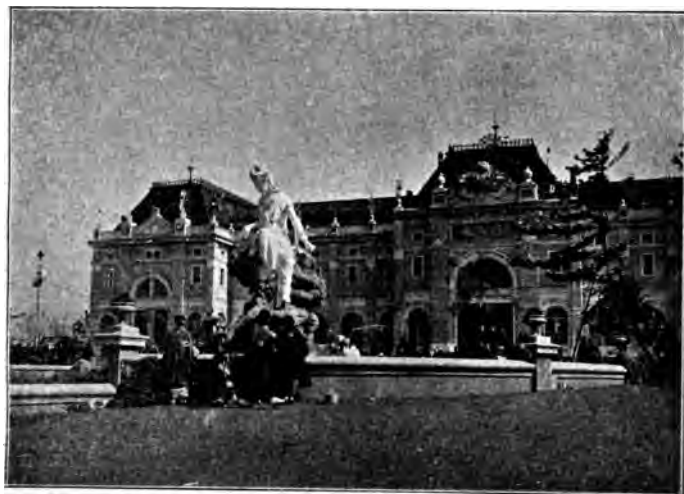
**VIEW OF THE FRONT GATE FROM FINE ART BUILDING.**



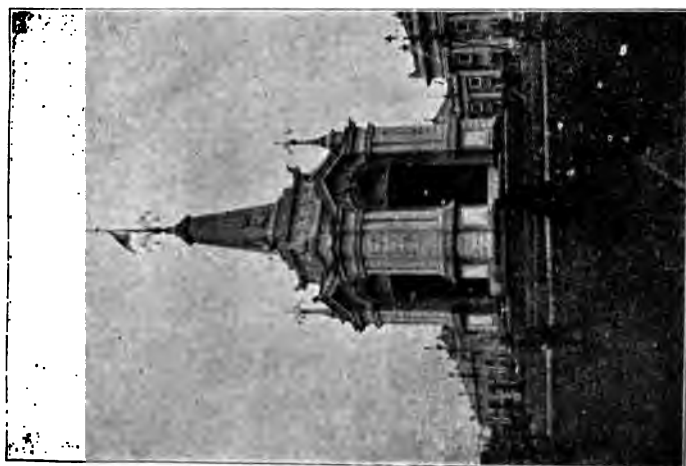
**FOREIGN SAMPLE BUILDING.**



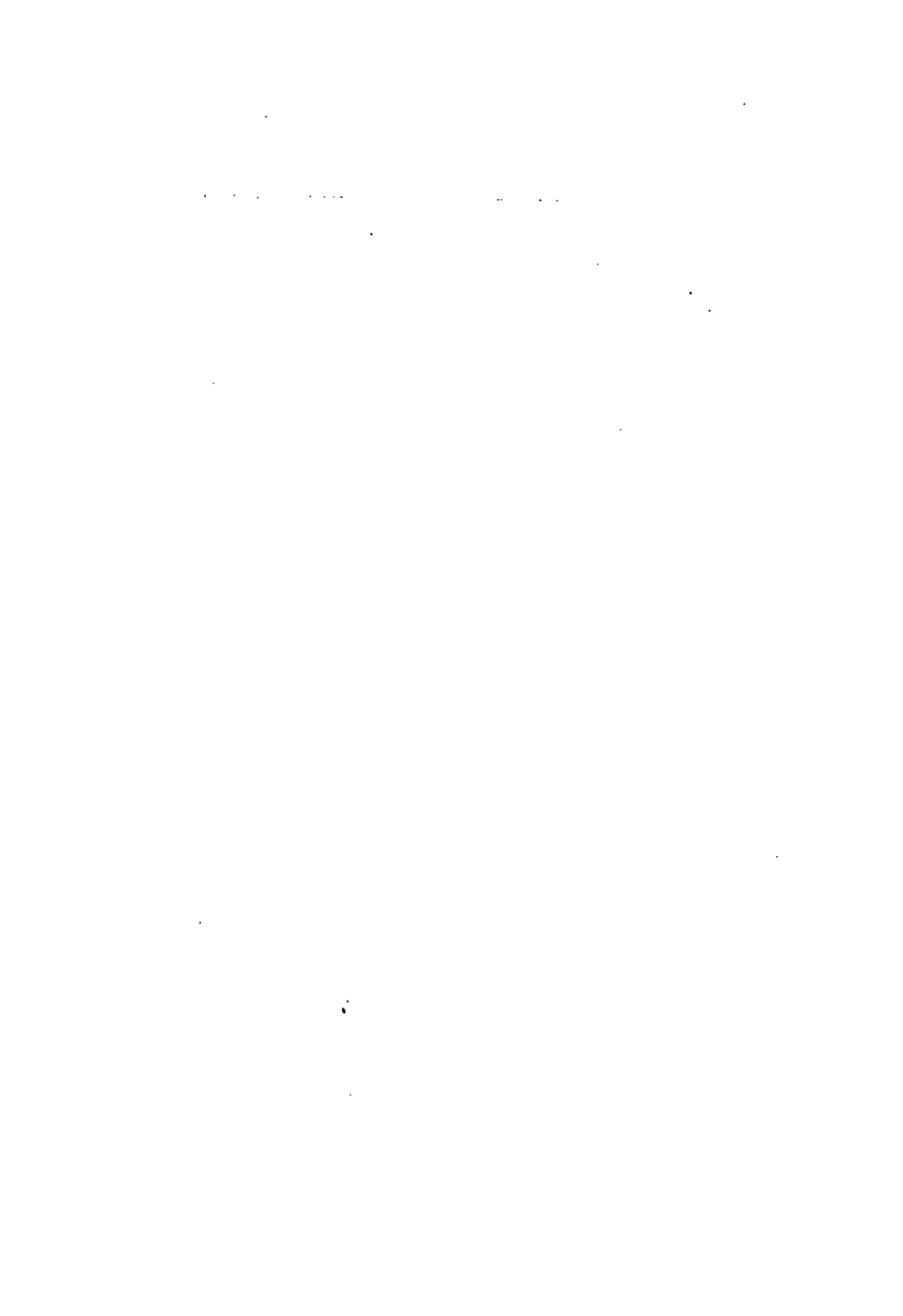




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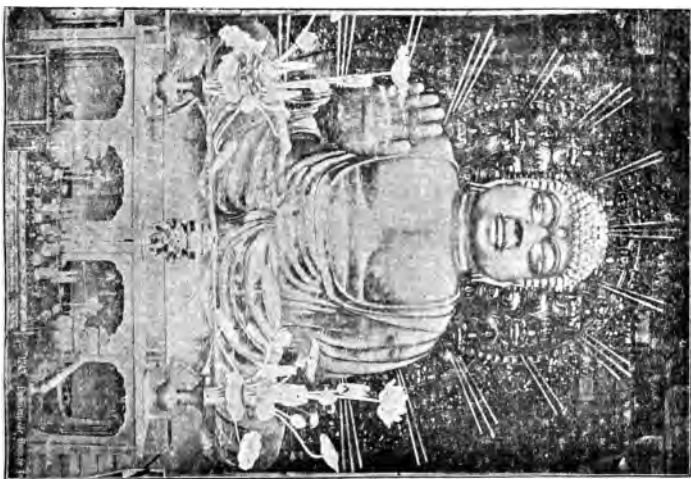
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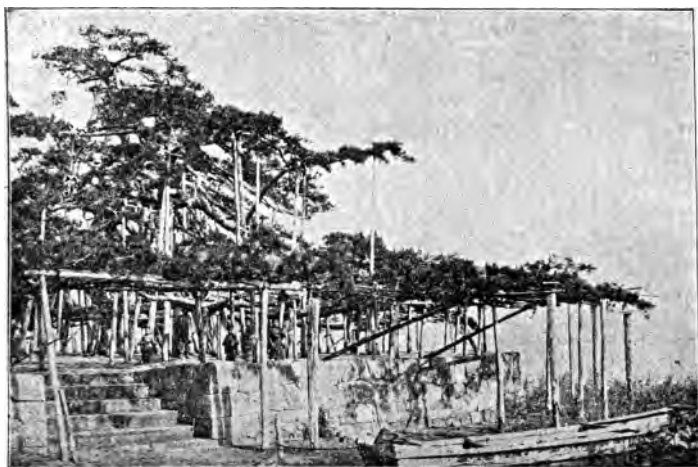


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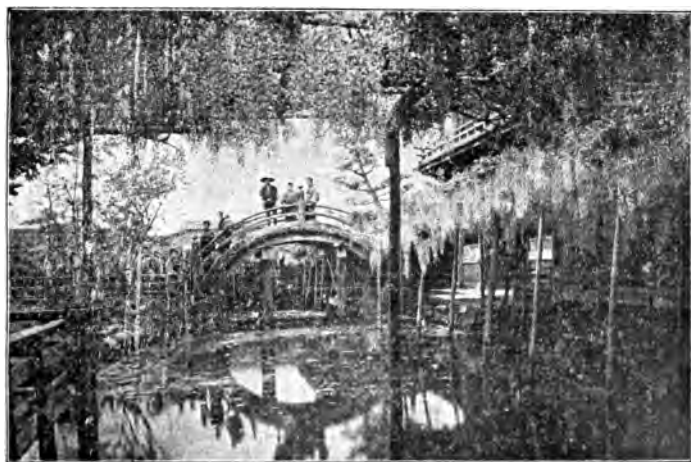


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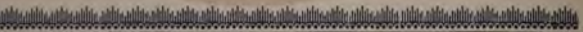
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SARUSAWA POND, NARA.



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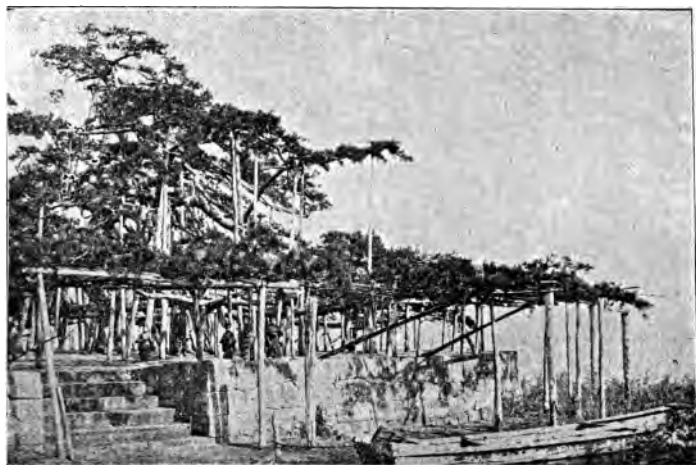
1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to determine what consumers want and what problems they are trying to solve. Once a need is identified, the next step is to develop a concept for a product that addresses that need.

2. The second step is to create a prototype of the product. This involves designing and building a small-scale model of the product that can be used to test the concept and gather feedback from potential customers. The prototype should be functional and resemble the final product as closely as possible.

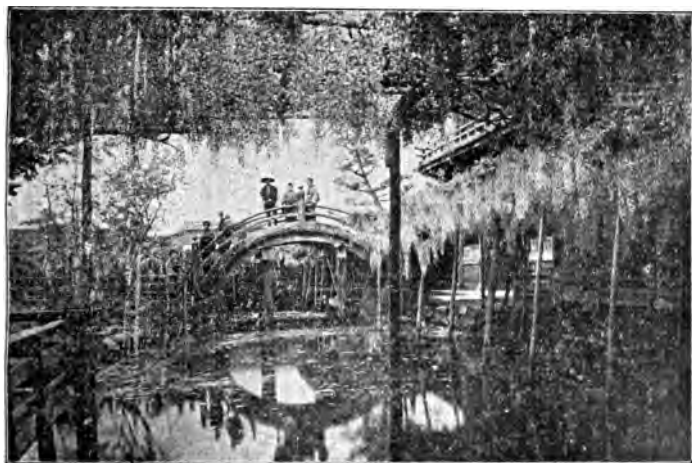
3. The third step is to conduct a pilot test of the product. This involves distributing the product to a small group of customers and observing their reactions. The goal of the pilot test is to identify any issues or problems with the product and make necessary adjustments before launching the product on a larger scale.

4. The fourth step is to launch the product. This involves marketing and distributing the product to a wider audience. The launch should be carefully planned and executed to ensure that the product is introduced to the market in a way that maximizes its potential for success.

5. The final step is to monitor the product's performance and make adjustments as needed. This involves tracking sales, customer feedback, and other key metrics to determine how well the product is performing in the market. If necessary, adjustments can be made to the product or the marketing strategy to improve its performance.



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Akita .....	789,862	Naga .....	532,076
Aomori .....	628,454	Nagano .....	1,252,999
Chiba .....	1,260,982	Niigata .....	1,711,744
Ehime .....	991,118	Oita .....	834,576
Fukui .....	607,753	Okayama .....	1,114,746
Fukuoka .....	1,455,111	Okinawa .....	478,849
Fukushima .....	1,110,548	Osaka .....	1,591,105
Gifu .....	930,046	Saga .....	628,628
Gumma .....	812,424	Saitama .....	1,160,401
Hiroshima .....	1,461,239	Shidzuoka .....	1,202,573
Hokkaido .....	1,003,751	Shiga .....	667,149
Iyogo .....	1,716,842	Shimane .....	708,633
Ibaraki .....	1,154,255	Tochigi .....	833,162
Ishikawa .....	722,660	Tokushima .....	669,643
Iwate .....	720,727	Tokyo .....	1,978,382
Kagawa .....	681,658	Tottori .....	414,241
Kagoshima .....	1,121,104	Toyama .....	746,561
Kanagawa .....	918,905	Wakayama .....	673,859
Kochi .....	619,295	Yamagata .....	838,175
Kumamoto .....	1,162,659	Yamaguchi .....	970,039
Kyoto .....	987,717	Yamanashi .....	503,605
Miyagi .....	857,832		
Miyazaki .....	467,840	Total .....	45,227,464
Miye .....	978,320		

The following was the population of the principal cities at the end of 1899 :—

Tokyo—		City.	Population.
District.	Population.	Akita .....	27,094
Akasaka-ku .....	44,357	Aomori .....	27,991
Asakusa-ku .....	139,955	Fukui .....	43,929
Azabu-ku .....	52,726	Fukuoka .....	63,422
Fukagawa-ku .....	102,127	Gifu .....	29,857
Hongo-ku .....	84,220	Hakodate .....	78,040
Honjo-ku .....	132,251	Himeji .....	31,356
Kanda-ku .....	126,282	Hiromai .....	34,041
Koishikawa-ku .....	55,739	Hiroshima .....	114,231
Kojimachi- u .....	76,992	Kagoshima .....	52,956
Kyobashi-ku .....	138,793	Kobe (and Hyogo) .....	214,119
Nihonbashi-ku .....	137,424	Kochi .....	35,538
Shiba-ku .....	128,663	Kōfu .....	36,982
Shitaya-ku .....	112,195	Kanazawa .....	81,520
Ushigome-ku .....	51,469	Kumamoto .....	55,569
Yotsuya-ku .....	42,173	Kurume .....	28,626
		Kyoto .....	351,461
		Matsuyama .....	34,728
	1,425,366		

City.	Population.	City.	Population.
Matsuyae .....	34,126	Sendai .....	75,256
Mayebashi .....	32,928	Shimonoseki .....	41,349
Mito .....	32,647	Shizuoka .....	39,394
Morioka .....	32,989	Takamatsu .....	64,416
Nagano .....	30,412	Takaoka .....	31,490
Nagasaki .....	106,574	Tokushima .....	60,668
Nagoya .....	239,771	Tottori .....	23,496
Nara .....	29,986	Toyama .....	59,089
Niigata .....	52,294	Tsu .....	32,444
Okayama .....	57,170	Utsunomiya .....	30,951
Onomichi .....	22,083	Wakayama .....	63,020
Osaka .....	811,855	Yamagata .....	32,846
Otsu .....	32,446	Yokkaichi .....	25,220
Sakai .....	49,881	Yokohama .....	193,762
Saga .....	32,266	Yonezawa .....	30,582
Sapporo .....	37,464		

## FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF JAPAN.

The total number of foreign residents in Japan, according to the census taken at the end of 1901, was 13,424 which classified into nationalities are as follows:—

Chinese ... ..	7,330
Koreans ... ..	354
Persian ... ..	1
Afghanistan ... ..	1
Turks ... ..	34
Egyptians ... ..	2
British ... ..	2,102
Canadians ... ..	47
Burmese ... ..	2
Indians ... ..	28
Australians ... ..	9
French ... ..	477
Germans ... ..	588
Russians ... ..	167
Austrians and Hungarians ... ..	79
Swiss ... ..	99

Italians ... ..	46
Belgians ... ..	23
Spaniards... ..	35
Dutch ... ..	74
Portuguese ... ..	165
Danes ... ..	68
Swedes and Norwegians ... ..	62
Greeks ... ..	10
Philipinos ... ..	22
Americans ... ..	1,584
Chilian ... ..	1
Peruvian ... ..	1
Unknown... ..	13
	<hr/>
	13,424

Of these 1,212 reside in Tōkyō; 5,726 in Kanagawa (Yokohama); 82 in Kyōtō; 453 in Osaka; 2,955 in Hyōgo (Kōbe); 2,037 in Nagasaki Prefectures and 184 in Hokkaidō.

#### GUIDES.

Guides speaking foreign languages can be procured by applying to the hotels at Kōbe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Tōkyō and Kyōto; or by application sent to the office of "The WELCOME SOCIETY OF JAPAN" (KIHIN KWAI) having its head office in the Imperial Hotel in Tōkyō and branch offices in Ōsaka and Kōbe. There are two associations of guides called "Kaiyu-sha" and Tōyō-Tsūben Kyō-kai," having head offices in Yokohama and branches in Kōbe, Tōkyō and Kyōto. The fixed charges are 2½ yen per day for one or a party of two tourists, (children under 12 years of age and servants included); for a party of over two, 50 sen extra for each. In all cases the guide's travelling expenses are to be paid by his employers.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE EXAMINATION.

Strict examination of the luggages of passengers is made at the Custom-house, and the best way to avoid trouble and delay is to open up everything freely. All articles (except ordinary personal effects) are liable to duty.

## CURRENCY.

Prior to 1877 a silver coinage system was in force in Japan when it was changed to that of the gold standard. The scale of calculation is the decimal system and Yen is the unit. One-hundredth of a Yen being called Sen, and one tenth of a Sen, Rin.

Yen is almost equivalent to one-half of an American gold dollar or two shillings sterling (far less in currency than 4 sen as a penny) though there are fractional difference. The currency consists of gold, silver, nickel and copper coins. They are divided as follows :—

Gold coin 5-Yen, 10-Yen, 20-Yen.

Silver coin 5-Sen, 10-Sen, 20-Sen, 50-Sen.

Nickel pieces 5-Sen.

Copper pieces 5-Rin, 1-Sen, 2-Sen.

The convertible notes of 1-Yen, 5-Yen, 10-Yen, and 100-Yen are issued by the Bank of Japan (Nippon Ginko). Travellers should carry paper money on account of its portability but of not higher denomination than 10-Yen owing to the difficulty of getting small change except in large towns.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Japanese Government joined the Universal Metric Convention in 1885, and the present system of weights

and measures was established in 1891 adopting both old Japanese and foreign weights and measures.

Distances are reckoned by ri and cho; the weights by kwamme and momme.

There are four different kinds of measures, viz. :—

Long measure is called	<i>Kane-jaku.</i>
Cloth " " "	<i>Kujira-jaku.</i>
Land " " "	<i>Tsubo.</i>
Capacity " " "	<i>Masume.</i>

The divisions of weights and measures are as follows :—

#### WEIGHTS.

The unit is Kwamme.

10 fun make	.....1 momme..	(3.76 grams. or { Avoir. 2.12 grams.) Troy. 2.42 dwt.)
1000 momme make.	1 kwamme..	(3.76 kilograms. or { Avoir. 8.23 lbs.) Troy. 10.07 lbs.)
1 kwamme	.....6½ kin.	
1 kin	.....160 momme.	(6.01 hectograms, or { 1.31 lbs. avoird. 1.61 lbs. troy.)
1 lb. avoird	.....120 momme.	
1 ounce	.....7.57 momme.	
1 gramme	.....4.72 fun.	

#### LONG MEASURE (*Kane-jaku.*)

The unit is the Ri.

10 bu make	.....1 sun.....	(0.30 decimetre or 1.19 inches.)
10 sun make	.....1 shaku	....(3.03 decimetre or 11.93 inches.)
10 shaku make	.....1 jo	.....(3.03 merte or 9.94 feet.)
6 shaku make	.....1 ken.....	(1.82 metre or 1.99 yards.)
60 ken make	.....1 cho.....	(1.09 hectometre or 5.42 chains.)
36 cho	.....1 ri	.....(3.93 kilometres or 2.44 miles.)
1 metre	.....3.30 shaku.	
1 foot	.....1.01 shaku.	
1 mile	.....14.75 cho.	

#### CLOTH MEASURE (*Kujira-jaku.*)

The unit is Jo.

10 bu make.....	1 sun.	10 shaku make	.....1 jo.
10 sun make	.....1 shaku.		

In this measure, bu, etc., are ¼ longer than that of Long Measure.

## LAND MEASURE.

The unit is the tsubo (1 ken or 6 feet square), nearly equivalent to 3.31 square metres or 4 square yards. An acre is nearly equal to 1,210 tsubo or 4 tan 1 se.

30 tsubo make	.....1 se.	
10 se make	.....1 tan	(or 0.25 acre approximately.)
10 tan make	.....1 cho.	(2.45 acres).
36 cho make	.....1 ri	(15.42 sq. kilo. or 5.96 sq. miles.)

**CAPACITY MEASURE.**

The unit is Koku.

10 seki make	.....1 go	.....( 0.18 litre or	{ 1.27 gill liq.) 0.02 peck dry.)
10 go make	.....1 sho	.....( 1.80 litres or	{ 1.59 quarts liq.) 0.20 peck dry.)
10 sho make	.....1 to	.....(18.04 litres or	{ 3.97 gallons liq.) 1.99 pecks dry.)
10 to make	.....1 koku	.....(180.39 litres or	{ 39.70 gallons liq.) 4.96 bushels dry.)

### POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC SERVICES.

POSTS.

Post and Telegraph services are efficiently organized throughout Japan. Letters and papers can be forwarded with safety and rapidity to the different stages of a journey. It is, however, most desirable that the address should be written in Japanese as well as in the language of the sender, since celerity of delivery is thus ensured.

### RATES OF POSTAGE.

DOMESTIC.

(The Korean Ports included.)

Letters:—Per 4 momme (or $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce) or any fraction thereof .....	3 sen.
Registration Fee:—Extra charge .....	6 "
Postal Card:—Single .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Postal Card:—With prepaid reply .....	3 "

Newspapers and Periodicals:—When posted singly, per 16 momme (or 3 oz.), or any fraction thereof .....	½ sen.
Newspapers and Periodicals:—A packet containing 2 or more, 16 momme (or 2 oz.) or any fraction thereof.....	1 "
Printed matter, Books, and Samples or Merchandise:—Per 30 momme (or 3½ oz.) or any fraction thereof .....	2 "
Samples of Seeds:—Per 30 momme (or 3½ oz.) or any fraction thereof .....	1 "

Unpaid and insufficiently stamped letters or packets will be regularly transmitted, but the double of the deficient postage will be charged on delivery.

#### FOREIGN.

To all Union Countries: Letters, per 15 grammes.....	10 sen.
Registration Fee .....	10 "
Postal Card, Single .....	4 "
Postal Card with Prepaid Reply .....	8 "

(Nothing but Universal Postal Cards should be used.)

Printed Matter, per 50 grammes.....	2 sen.
Samples of Merchandise, 100 grammes or under .....	4 "
Per 50 grammes above 100 .....	2 "
Commercial Papers, 250 grammes or under .....	10 "
Per 50 grammes above 250 .....	2 "

To places where Japanese Post Offices are established, including Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Hongkong, Shasi, and Soochow.

Letters, per 15 grammes .....	5 sen.
Registration Fee .....	10 "
Postal Card .....	2 "
Postal Card with Prepaid Reply.....	4 "
Printed Matter, per 50 grammes.....	1 "
Samples of Merchandise, 100 grammes or under .....	2 "
Per 50 grammes above 100 .....	1 "
Commercial Papers, 250 grammes or under .....	5 "
Per 50 grammes above 250 .....	1 "

#### POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

A Postal and Telegraphic Money Order System also is duly organized, and will be found convenient by travellers who wish to avoid carrying much money. Any sum not exceeding 50 yen can be forwarded by order at the following rates.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER.

Anywhere in Japan.

Not more than 5 yen .....	4 sen.
Not more than 10 yen .....	6 "
Not more than 20 yen .....	10 "
Not more than 30 yen .....	15 "
Not more than 40 yen .....	18 "
Not more than 50 yen .....	22 "

To Shanghai.

Not more than 10 yen .....	10 sen.
Not more than 20 yen .....	20 "
Not more than 30 yen .....	30 "
Not more than 40 yen .....	40 "
Not more than 50 yen .....	50 "

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDER.

Anywhere in Japan.

Not more than 5 yen .....	28 sen.
Not more than 10 yen .....	30 "
Not more than 20 yen .....	35 "
Not more than 30 yen .....	40 "
Not more than 40 yen .....	45 "
Not more than 50 yen .....	50 "

PARCELS POST.

All articles, except letters and goods mentioned in Article 16 of the Imperial Post Regulations, may be posted at the following rates, under the limit of 2 shaku (or feet) in length, breadth and depth, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kwamme (or  $12\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.) in weight, or 3 shaku in length, if breadth and depth are respectively under 5 sun (or about 6 inches).

Distance. Weight.	Under 10 ri.	Under 100 ri.	Beyond 100 ri.
Under 200 momme .....	5 sen.	8 sen.	16 sen.
" 400 " .....	7 "	12 "	24 "
" 600 " .....	9 "	16 "	32 "
" 800 " .....	11 "	20 "	40 "
" 1 kwan .....	13 "	24 "	48 "
" $1\frac{1}{4}$ " .....	15 "	28 "	56 "
" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " .....	17 "	32 "	64 "



## TELEGRAPHS.

The Post and Telegraph Offices are generally combined in the larger towns. Telegrams in any of the principal European languages cost 5 sen per word, with a minimum charge of 25 sen (5 words or under), addresses being counted. A telegram in Japanese of 15 kana (syllabic) characters costs 20 sen ; each additional 5 characters, or any fraction thereof, costs 5 sen, addresses of senders only being charged for. Foreign residents often avail themselves of the latter means of communication.

The minimum charge for a city-telegram in any of the principal European languages (5 words or under) is 15 sen, with an addition of 3 sen for every additional word ; and a Japanese city-telegram (15 kana or under) costs 10 sen, with an additional charge of 3 sen for every 5 kana or fraction thereof.

Telegram fees may be paid with postage stamps.

The following table shows the telegram fees per single word to the principal cities and ports abroad, the rates quoted being the cheapest charged by any of the lines.

These rates, as has been said, are the cheapest obtainable. But, as a general rule, the sender of a telegram need not concern himself about the choice of route. He hands in his telegram, and the telegraph officials forward it, in the natural order of things, by the normal, or cheapest route, unless a special route is designated by the sender.

						Yen.
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	3.620
Amoy	...	...	...	...	...	1.080

	Yen.
Annam ... ..	1.820
Argentine Republic ... ..	5.310
Bokhara ... ..	4.518
Brazil ... ..	5.310
Burmah ... ..	2.380
Canton ... ..	1.380
Ceylon (Colombo) ... ..	2.328
Chefoo ... ..	.940
Chicago ... ..	4.500
Cochin China ... ..	1.940
Europe (except Russia) ... ..	3.080
Egypt ... ..	2.380
Foochow ... ..	1.080
Fusan ... ..	.400
Hankow ... ..	1.060
Hongkong ... ..	1.280
India ... ..	2.280
Jenchuen (Chemulpo) ... ..	.500
Macao ... ..	1.380
Malacca ... ..	2.280
Manila ... ..	2.180
Massachusetts ... ..	3.580
Mexico ... ..	4.340
Nanking ... ..	.920
Newchwang ... ..	1.060
New York ... ..	3.580
Ohio ... ..	3.700
Peking ... ..	1.100
Penang ... ..	1.280
Persia ... ..	4.446
Port Arthur ... ..	1.060
Russia in Asia ... ..	1.000
Russia in Europe ... ..	2.080
San Francisco ... ..	3.840
Seattle ... ..	3.840
St. Paul ... ..	3.700
Shanghai ... ..	.600
Siam ... ..	2.180

					Yen.
Singapore	...	...	...	...	2.280
Sydney	...	...	...	...	2.960
Taku	...	...	...	...	1.000
Tonkin	...	...	...	...	1.620
Vancouver	...	...	...	...	3.840

### RAILWAYS.

The railways in this country are now being rapidly extended. The first railway constructed was the line between Yokohama and Tōkyō; it is 18 miles long, and was opened for traffic on the 15th of June, 1872. Since then the Government as well as various private companies have been actively engaged in the extension of railways.

The following rules are in force on the Government railways:—

**RESERVED COMPARTMENT.**—The exclusive use of a compartment may be secured, provided two-thirds of the seats, in accordance with the capacity of the compartment, are paid for and notice given to the Station Master where the accommodation is needed, in time for him to order and arrange for it. If more seats are occupied by passengers than two-thirds, additional fares must be paid for them.

**PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.**—First class passengers are allowed 100 *kin*, second class passengers 60 *kin*, and third class passengers 30 *kin*, of personal luggage only, half weight for children free of charge. All excess will be charged for according to distance. Only such small articles of luggage may be taken in to the carriage, as can be placed out of the way in the over-head netting, or under the seat, and so as not to take up any of the seat room of, or cause inconvenience to, other passengers. All luggage should be properly packed or locked up and bear the name and address of the passenger, who is required after having booked, to see that he obtains a check for it. To avoid confusion or irregularity, passengers are requested to have removed from each article of luggage, all old labels and addresses. Imperfectly packed luggage, the contents of which are liable to break or miss on the way, will not be accepted.

**PASSENGERS** should bring their luggage to the luggage office at the station, at least five minutes before the time of departure of the train, by which they desire to travel, or the Authorities can

not ensure its despatch by that particular train. Passengers should, when taking their luggage to the luggage office to be booked, present at the same time their fare ticket, as without the production of this the luggage can not be received.

Passengers are requested to examine their luggage when taking delivery on arrival at their destination, as the Railway Department can not admit any liability or responsibility for loss or damage afterwards.

Passengers, holding tickets for distances above 50 miles, wishing to break their journey on the way and to receive their luggage at such breaking journey stations, should state such desire at the station at which they obtain tickets as otherwise their luggage will be carried direct to the destination station named on their tickets. If they intend to deposit again such luggage which they receive at their break journey station, they should ask and obtain at the first starting station a note permitting such delivery and deposit without which they are not allowed to deposit luggage free of charge when continuing on their journey again.

At the principal stations beer, fruits, sandwiches, tea and various Japanese food are on sale. There are also licensed porters, known as *Akabō* with red caps on, who carry passengers' parcels at a small fee.

Travellers are recommended to obtain a copy of "Railway Time Tables throughout Japan" in English, published by the Obun Printing Co., No. 185, Yokohama, which is most complete and reliable.

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#### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

All Japanese public offices, including the Custom-houses and Kenchō offices, observe the following holidays :—

- |          |  |  |
|----------|--|--|
| Jan.     | 1  | } New Year Holidays ( <i>Shōgatsu</i> ).               |
| "        | 3  |  |
| "        | 5  |  |
| "        | 30.  | Anniversary of death of Kōmei Tennō, the late Emperor. |
| Feb. 11. | Accession of Jimmu Tennō in 660 B.C., and Promulgation of the Constitution in 1889 ( <i>Kigen-sestu</i> ). |  |

- Mar. 21. Spring Equinox (*Shunki Kōrei-sai*).  
 April. 3. Death of Jimmu Tennō.  
 Sept. 23. Autumn Equinox (*Shūki Kōrei-sai*).  
 Oct. 17. Harvest Thanksgiving (*Shinshō-sai*, also called  
*Kan-name-sai*).  
 Nov. 3. The Emperor's Birthday (*Tenchō-seisū*).  
 „ 23. Second Harvest Festival (*Shinshō-sai*, or *Niiname-*  
*sai*).

The foreign banks at Yokohama, which had hitherto observed such holidays as the Queen's Birthday, the German Emperor's Birthday, the American and French national anniversaries, etc., have now abandoned the custom and observe the Japanese holidays mentioned above so as to correspond with the practice of Japanese banks and merchants.

## BOATS.

Passenger boats, known as *sampan*, ply in all the harbours and land passengers from the steamers. The fare is not uniform but varies in different places; it is usually 10 to 20 sen per head. Hotel launches are in attendance at Yokohama, Kōbe and Nagasaki. The following is the scale of fare charged in Yokohama for *sampan* hire:—

### SAMPAN FARES INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE BREAKWATERS OF YOKOHAMA.

	Inside. Sen.	Outside. Sen.
To or from a vessel in calm weather for 1 or 2 passengers .....	15	25
Extra for each additional passenger.....	5	7
To or from a vessel in rainy or rough weather, for each passenger .....	20	30
Extra for each additional passenger.....	7	10
To or from a vessel for 1 or 2 return passengers in calm weather .....	23	40

	Inside. sen.	Outside. sen.
Extra for each additional passenger.....	8	10
To or from a vessel for one return passenger in rainy or rough weather.....	30	50
Extra for each additional passenger.....	10	15
Transhipment from one vessel to another, each passenger .....	2	4

Time allowed for return passengers is as follows:—

Inside the Breakwaters	{ One hour in calm weather. One hour and half in rainy or rough weather.
Outside the Breakwaters	{ One hour and half in calm weather Two hours in rainy or rough weather.

The following charges will be made per hour when kept waiting:—

Inside the Breakwaters	{ 8 sen in calm weather.	10 sen in
	rainy or rough weather.	
Outside the Breakwaters	{ 10 sen in calm weather.	13 sen in
	rainy or rough weather.	
Sampan hire by the day .....	85	120
For towing junks each sampan .....	40	60
For towing foreign style vessels each sampan...	50	75

In stormy weather the charges will be subject to the arrangements between passengers and sampanmen.

## JINRIKISHA.

The tourist in Japan will find wherever he goes that most convenient means of conveyance known as the *jinrikisha*, which translated into English means “man-power car.” It was invented by a Japanese more than 30 years ago and owing to its convenient nature it has gradually gained popularity. It has found its way to all the out-ports of eastern Asia and a large number is annually exported from Japan to these ports. In Japan hundreds of thousands of people obtain their livelihood from the pursuit of this calling. In Tōkyō alone there are some forty thousand jinrikishamen. In Yoko-

hama every *jinrikisha* drawer carries with him a small table of regulation fare printed in Japanese and English and his official number is attached to the hat of each man. Persons alighting at the Shimbashi, Yokohama, Shinagawa, Uyeno, Honjō and other Railway Stations are recommended, if they are desirous to hire *jinrikisha*, to buy tickets on sale in the Station buildings. By this means they can escape extortion which is often resorted to by *jinrikisha-men*. The following is the official *jinrikisha* tariff in Yokohama :—

“JINRIKISHA FARE IN YOKOHAMA DURING  
DAY AND NIGHT.

	Sen.
Drawn by one man for single passenger not exceeding 10 cho*	8
Drawn by two men for single passenger not exceeding 10 cho	15
Drawn by one man for single passenger not exceeding 20 cho	13
Drawn by two men for single passenger not exceeding 20 cho	25
Drawn by one man for single passenger from 20 cho to one ri†	18
Drawn by two men for single passenger from 20 cho to one ri	36

BY THE HOUR.‡

	Sen.
Drawn by one man for single passenger per hour.....	20
Drawn by two men for single passenger per hour.....	40

In snowy or stormy weather 50 per cent. extra will be charged when kept waiting 7 sen per hour will be charged for each man employed. For passengers' effects weighing more than 2 *kowans* 20 per cent. extra will be charged. For *jinrikisha* hired by the day the charge will not be more than one yen per day (ten hours to constitute a day's hire).

Yokohama *Jinrikisha* Drawers' Guild.”

\* 1 Cho=119 yds. approx.

† 1 Ri=2½ miles approx.

‡ The charge by the hour is applicable when hired for more than 3 hours.

In the other open ports and in Kyōto, etc., the fares are about the same. In no case are they more, and visitors are warned against extortion.

Visitors are recommended when leaving Hotels, to have the fare, which they are to pay, fixed by the Hotel-keepers ; and subsequently to patronise those Hotels where the proprietors have protected them from extortion.

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### POPULAR FESTIVALS.

There are many popular festivals in Japan of which the following are the most important :

January 1st }  
 " 2nd } are called Sanga-nichi.  
 " 3rd } New Year's Holidays.

January 10th—*Tōka-Shōgwatsu*.

January 16th—*Yabu-iri* (Servants' Holiday.)

March 3rd—*Sekku*. Girls' Festival, or Doll Festival.

May 5th—*Sekku*. Boys' Festival, or Festival of Flags and Armours.

May 6th—*Shokon-sai*. Commemoration for the men who fell fighting for the country.

July 7th (old style)—*Tanabata*. Festival of Stars.

July 13th, 14th and 15th (old style)—*Bonmatsuri*. Feast in memory of the dead.

July 16th—*Yabu-iri* (Servants' Holiday.)

August 15th (old style)—*Tsukimi*. Full Moon Festival.

September 9th (old style)—*Kiku-no-sekku*. Festival of Chrysanthemum.

November 20th—*Ebisu-ko*. Festival for the God of Luck, held by tradesmen.



# FAVOURITE FLOWER SEASONS.

<i>Tsubaki</i> .....	(Common Camellia)	Jan.-April.
<i>Ume</i> .....	(Plum blossom)	Jan. and Feb.
<i>Momo</i> .....	(Peach „ )	Feb. and March.
<i>Sakura</i> .....	(Cherry „ )	April.
<i>Na-no-hana</i> .....	(Rapeseed blossom)	April.
<i>Fuji</i> .....	(Wisteria)	May.
<i>Tsutsuji</i> .....	(Azalea)	May.
<i>Botan</i> .....	(Peony)	May.
<i>Ayame</i> .....	(Iris)	June.
<i>Shōbu</i> .....	(Calamus)	June.
<i>Renge</i> .....	(Lotus flower)	July.
<i>Fuyo</i> .....	(Hibiscus mutabilis)	August.
<i>Susuki</i> .....	(Euria Japonica)	September.
<i>Kiku</i> .....	(Chrysanthemum)	October.
<i>Momiji</i> .....	(Maple)	October.
<i>Sazankwa</i> .....	(Camellia sasunqua)	November.
<i>Cha</i> .....	(Tea chinensis)	December.

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## SPORT.

Game in Japan includes Pheasants, Wood-cock, Quail, Snipe, Hares, Pigeons ; Deer and Boar. Also a great variety of Wildfowl, comprising Swan, Geese, Duck, Teal, Plover, etc.

Sport, which was practically unknown to the Japanese twenty-five years ago, has come greatly in vogue of late years and something like wholesale slaughter of game is carried on every season at present. The Government contemplates the revising of the present Game Law so as to prevent the extermination of the feathery tribes. Although the days of big bags are now past yet fairly good shooting can still be had within a few miles of the open ports if the right

place is chosen. Licenses can be obtained from the local police authorities upon payment of sums varying from one to ten yen according to the income of the applicant. The season commences on October 15th and closes on April 30th.

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### JAPANESE HOTELS.

At Hotels kept by Japanese proprietors in foreign or semi-foreign style, such as Fujiya at Miyanoshita, Mikawaya at Kowaki-dani, Kyōto Hotel at Kyōto, Kanaya and Nikkō Hotels at Nikkō, Nagoya Hotel at Nagoya, Atami Hotel at Atami, etc., there is a fixed scale of charges for rooms, meals, etc. At all other Japanese hotels, or *yadoya*, there is no fixed scale of charges for foreigners, the proprietors charging generally, whatever they think proper and usually twice as much as a Japanese guest would have to pay.

The charges (*hatago-sen*) at Japanese inns include supper, bed and breakfast and they vary from 70 sen to two yen per head according to the classes of the inns travellers put up at. It is usual with Japanese guests to make a present, known as *chadai* or tea-money, shortly after arrival at an inn. The present is generally 50 sen or two yen per night. Apart from the charges levied at the popular resorts according to the season, such as Nikkō, Hakone, Atami, Ikuo and other places, which are of course exceptional, the charge for a room and bedding at a Japanese inn should not exceed one yen per night for each person.



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S. Koide, Esq., *Manager.*

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**TOKYO: 1, Nishikonyacho, Kyobashiku.**



# An Unabridged Japanese-English DICTIONARY.

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THE work contains 1,713 pages (each page  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  inches), handsomely bound in Leather, with Index, price 3 yen 30 sen. Sent by Parcels Post for 9 sen to any Place within 10 ri of Tokyo; 16 sen to any place within 100 ri, and 32 sen to any place over 100 ri, in Japan; 64 sen to any place in Taiwan (Formosa). The Money orders to be addressed to the Sansendo. 東京市

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This Japanese-English Dictionary is the most complete of the kind yet issued. It is the outcome of 7 years uninterrupted labour. To the Japanese text, which is written in Roman letters with *hira-kana* syllables, colloquial renderings and Chinese ideographs are added, and the English equivalents are chosen with the utmost care. Where several different meanings attach to the same word, these are arranged distinctly with numerical indications. By way of example, a great number of commonly current phrases, colloquial and classical, are appended, as well as proverbs, idioms, and popular colloquialisms, and in every case English renderings are given. English, French, or Latin idioms and proverbs, corresponding to the Japanese, are added as far as possible. Almost every word in Japan, ancient or modern, colloquial or classical, is found in the Dictionary, while Korean, Sanskrit, English, and other foreign terms that have now been incorporated into the Japanese Language, are also included, their derivations being given in every case. Words or phrases relating to Manners, Customs, and so forth have their origin and history concisely explained, and those relating to Ceramics, Textile Fabrics, and so forth are similarly treated. In the case of terms relating to Animals, Plants, Implements, Manners and Customs, &c., that require illustration, Wood-cuts are given. Technical Terms of every description, Official Terms, &c., are also found, with English, or sometimes French, equivalents. As to abundance of vocabulary and conscientious care in compilation, it is believed that this Dictionary will be found far superior to any previously published. The order of arrangement follows the Roman Alphabet and a concise Japanese Grammar, together with rules of pronunciation, &c., is given by way of introduction.

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— \* —  
**MANUFACTURER**

OF

**ARTISTIC**

**DAMASCENE.**

**INLAID WORK**

OF

**GOLD AND SILVER**

ON

**METAL WARES.**

*When you are in Kyoto don't forget to call on my Factory  
which is the finest in Kyoto.*

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**TOKYO.**

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## TOKYO.

• Tōkyō, formerly called Yedo, is the place of residence of the Emperor and the seat of the Government. The capital no longer adheres to the purely Japanese style of architecture which formerly imparted such a picturesque character to the whole city and suburbs, and is now in a state of transition from the old to the new order of things. As is generally the case under similar circumstances, it presents a somewhat heterogeneous aspect arising from the mixture of the present and the past, and the effect is not particularly pleasing or picturesque.

The prosperity of Tōkyō only dates back three centuries when Tokugawa Ieyasu selected it as the place of his abode. Under the Tokugawa Government all the feudal retainers and other nobles were required to reside in Yedo for half of each year. The prosperity of the city reached the zenith during the Tokugawa régime. This may easily be imagined when we consider the fact that all the feudal Daimyōs and other nobles throughout the country resided half of each year in turn with their numerous retainers and large mansions. It is often asserted that the present Tōkyō, with all its equipments of modern civilization, is not comparable to the prosperity of Yedo during the Tokugawa era. On the fall of the Shōgunate in 1868, the Mikado removed his abode to Tōkyō from Kyōto with all his Court. The total area of the city is popularly estimated at 4 *ri* in every direction, or 100 square miles. Tōkyō is divided into 15 wards

for administrative purposes, viz:—(1) Kōjimachi-ku ; (2) Kanda-ku ; (3) Nihonbashi-ku ; (4) Kyōbashi-ku ; (5) Shiba-ku ; (6) Azabu-ku ; (7) Akasaka-ku (8) Yotsuya-ku ; (9) Ushigome-ku ; (10) Koishikawa-ku ; (11) Hongō-ku ; (12) Shitaya-ku ; (13) Asakusa-ku ; (14) Honjō-ku ; and (15) Fukagawa-ku. Of these wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 12, and 13 are commonly called *Shita-machi*, (Lower Town) ; and Hongō, Koishikawa, Ushigome, Akasaka and Azabu, *Yamanote* (Bluff). The Honjō and Fukagawa wards are situated at the eastern extremity of the city across the Sumida river.

One of the unpleasant features of Tōkyō is the condition of its roads. When the weather is dry and windy the streets raise such a cloud of dust as to enshroud the whole capital from outside view. When it rains, on the other hand, the streets are converted into extensive quagmires. Some scientist attributes the dusty condition of the thoroughfares of Tōkyō to the volcanic veins which lie underneath. Whatever be the cause the visitor to the metropolis will not carry away with him a favourable impression of Tōkyō at least as far as its roads are concerned.

Of special objects of interest in and about Tōkyō there are not many offering exceptional attractions to visitors. But a few which may be worth visiting are:—

THE TEMPLES AT SHIBA, prettily situated in a park-like neighbourhood, where some of the Tokugawa Shōguns lie buried. The temple is called Zōjōji and belongs to the Jōdo sect. The main temple was destroyed by fire caused by incendiarism in 1874 and the restoration was completed in 1890. The wooden image of Amida,

2 ft. 7 in. high, carved by Eshin Sōzu, is at the back of the main temple. It was originally gilt but it is now black with age and is therefore called *Kuro Honzon* (Black Buddha). For a small fee one of the priests will conduct visitors over the place. Visitors to Tōkyō should not fail to go to this beautiful park and the Temples. In the park is a well-known and first-class tea-house called the *Kōyōkan* (Maple Club), the girls of which perform a peculiar kind of dancing known as *Kōyō-odori*. Here there is also a bazaar where various articles are exhibited and sold at fixed prices. From Shimbashi Railway Station, 10 minutes ride, fare 15 sen.

UYENO PARK.—Also a burial place of former Shōguns on the opposite side of the city. This is a very umbrageous and refreshing retreat in warm weather ; and is especially delightful when the cherry-trees are in full bloom early in April. A visit to the park during the cherry-blossom season will give the visitor an opportunity of witnessing picturesque crowds of Japanese pleasure-seekers. In the park there are situated the Imperial Museum, Zoological Gardens, the Academy of Music, a Library, a Bazaar, a Panorama, etc., and also a foreign restaurant called the *Seiyōken*. The latter commands a good view of a lake called *Shinobazu-no-iké*, which is celebrated for its lotus-flowers in August. The ground around the lake is used as a bicycle track and races are held in spring and autumn. This is one of the many examples that the irresistible force of civilization is carrying on its work of vandalism in Japan. There are also in the park a bronze statue of General Takamori Saigo, leader of the Satsuma Rebellion in 1877 ; a monument erected in memory of the Shōgitai

or those who fought against and were killed by the Imperialists in the war of the Restoration in 1868; a bronze image of Buddha known as *Daibutsu*. It is in a sitting posture, 22 ft. high, and was built by Mokujiki Shōnin in 1660. The Kiyomidzu Pavilion is built in imitation of the Kiyomidzu Temple of Kyōto. It is dedicated to Senju Kwannon carved by Eshin Sōzu.

The Tōshōgu Temple is approached through an avenue of stately cryptomerias and a long row of stone lanterns. The latter were presented in 1650 by various Daimyōs as a tribute to the memory of Tokugawa Ieyasu. On the lanterns are inscribed the names of the Daimyōs who contributed them. In front of the walk leading to the temple stands a stone *torii* beside which is an immense stone lantern, more than 20 ft. high. This is said to be one of the three largest stone lanterns in Japan—the two others being at the Nanzenji (Kyōto) and the Atsuta Jinja (Owari) respectively. At the end of the walk stands an old five-storied pagoda and a golden gate which was restored in 1890. The gate is adorned by carvings of dragons, birds, etc. The temple is situated within stone fences. The tombs of Tokugawa Shōguns are situated at the rear of the Museum buildings. Access may be obtained by applying to the priest in charge on payment of a small fee. There are two Mortuary Temples respectively called *Ichi-no-Goreiya* and *Ni-no-Goreiya*. The temples contain many exquisite works of art. From Shimbashi station to Uyeno Park jinrikisha fare 40 *sen*, time 40 minutes.

From Uyeno a 15 minutes jinrikisha ride through a busy thoroughfare, along which the tramway runs, brings the visitor to the great temple of Higashi Hongwanji,

popularly called *Monzeki*. It is the greatest temple in Tōkyō. From here the celebrated Asakusa Temple is reached in a couple of minutes.

ASAKUSA TEMPLE.—The principal temple is a very large building dedicated to the Goddess Kwannon, and there are several smaller temples, as well as a pagoda. The proper name of the temple is Sensōji and is said to have been founded in the beginning of the 7th century during the reign of the Empress Suiko. The image of Kwannon 1½ in. high was fished up from a neighbouring river. The temple measures 108 ft. by 108 ft. The present structure was built by Shōgun Iemitsu during the Keian era (1648-52), the old building having been destroyed by fire in 1643. The temple is always crowded by devotees who offer prayers by throwing alms into the large box placed in front of the building and by burning candles. In one part charms (*ofuda*) against sickness, etc., are sold while in another divine tickets (*omikujī*), which are supposed to foretell any good or evil things to happen, are on sale. Both are well patronised by the superstitious. Immediately adjoining are a number of shows, exhibitions of juggling, etc. On both sides of the pavement leading to the main Temple through the ponderous gate called *Niō-mon* is a row of a number of small shops at which toys, fancy goods, etc., are exhibited for sale. There is a high tower known as *Ryōun-kaku*, or sometimes called *Jū-ni-kai* (twelve storeys) because the building has that number of floors. It was erected in 1890 and is 200 feet in height commanding an extensive view of the city and its surroundings. Near by the Main Temple is an Aquarium, or *Suizoku-kan*, at which various

specimens of Japanese fishes and marine animals may be seen in their native state. In the *Hana-yashiki* there are different flowers in bloom and some animals. A visit to Asakusa affords an interesting picture of Japanese out-door life. From Shimbashi Station, 40 minutes ride, fare 50 *sen*.

GINZA.—This is the name given to the Main-street of Tōkyō, the houses of which were rebuilt in semi-foreign style about twenty-five years ago after the quarter had been devastated by fire, the road being laid out as a boulevard. The thoroughfare begins directly after leaving the Shimbashi Railway Station, turning to the left and then right over the bridge and ends at Kyōbashi bridge. The *coup d'œil* is pleasing in summer when the trees are green, but the architecture of the houses is not striking, nor is the aspect altogether free from incongruity. There are several bazaars in this street at which various articles are on sale at fixed prices.

ATAGOYAMA.—This is an elevated spot at the top of two flights of stone steps on the way to Shiba from the Railway Station. From the hill an extensive view is obtained over a part of the city, Tōkyō Bay and the provinces beyond. There are two flights of steps leading to the top. One is steep and the other less steep respectively called *Otoko-zuka* (steps for men) and *Onna-zuka* (steps for women). On the top are a foreign restaurant, the Hotel Atago-kan, and a five-storied tower. Seven minutes ride from Shimbashi Station, fare 15 *sen*.

FORTY-SEVEN RONINS.—The burial place of these heroes is at the temple of Sengakuji at Takanawa, near Shinagawa Railway Station. There is not much to see

there except the tombs of the heroes and their swords, armours and other relics which are shown to the visitor on payment of a small fee. Many people like to visit the place because it is that where the final scene of a famous historical and dramatic event was enacted. See *Chushingura or the Loyal League*, by F. V. Dickens. Ten minutes from Shinagawa Railway Station, fare 15 *sen*.

THE IMPERIAL PALACE.—The residence of His Majesty the Emperor is situated on the spot where the Yedo Castle stood in the period of Tokugawa Shoguns. The castle had been occupied by the Tokugawa family for more than 270 years prior to the removal of the Imperial Court in 1868. In 1874 the Palace was destroyed by fire. The work of reconstruction commenced twelve years afterwards and was completed in 1889. The public are not admitted within its gates unless duly introduced, but can see the Palace from the spacious grounds outside. There is a stone bridge called *Nijū-bashi* (Double Bridge) leading to the main entrance of the Palace. Fifteen minutes from Shimbashi Station, fare 20 *sen*.

SHŌKONSHA.—This is a Shinto shrine at the top of Kudan-zaka hill erected to secure the repose of the souls of those who fell in war for their country. Memorial services are held twice a year in May and November, three days on each occasion, when horse racing, wrestling matches, etc., are engaged in and a display of fireworks takes place in the grounds. The Gardens are prettily laid out and there are a number of plum-trees which are in bloom at the beginning of March. To the right of the shrine is the *Yushūkan*, a Museum of Arms, to which the visitor is admitted on payment of a small fee. In the

museum will be found interesting specimens of old Japanese swords, spears, models of castles, etc. Twenty minutes from Shimbasi Station, fare 30 *sen*.

MUKŌJIMA.—On the bank of the Sumida-gawa, is noted for its cherry-blossoms and when they are in their best early in April the place is crowded by pleasure-seekers. About half way along the avenue of cherry-trees, which extends about a mile, is the University Boat-house from which the regattas of various schools rowed during the blossom season, are witnessed. The Kwagetsu Kadan restaurant, with a pretty garden, is a good place to take lunch. Close by the entrance to the Boat-house is a shop where a kind of rice cake wrapped up in cherry leaves known as *sakura-mochi* is sold. Many people buy this cake as a present (*miyage*). Fifty minutes from Shimbashi Station, fare 50 *sen*.

Not far from Mukōjima is the village of Horikiri, celebrated for its irises which can be seen at their best about the middle of June.

THE RIVER FETE (*Kawabiraki*):—This most popular festival is held on the Sumida-gawa generally in July but sometimes in August mostly on a Saturday night when a magnificent display of fireworks takes place. The occasion is availed of by many people to make boat excursions on the river. The fireworks may be witnessed best from some of the tea-houses built overlooking the river.

NISHI HONGWANJI, popularly called the Tsukiji Monzeki, situated at Tsukiji Shichome, is one of the large temples in Tōkyō. It was founded on the present site in 1658 but has frequently been burnt down, the last of all



taking place in 1897. The temple was built only a few years ago. A wooden image of Amida, carved by Shōtoku Taishi, which was brought from the Shinshō-in at Sakai, is deposited in the Renge-dō. The temple belongs to Monto, the most influential of the Buddhist sects in Japan.

SANNŌ, or Hiye Jinja, is situated on a hill at Nagatacho Nichome, Kojimachi-ku. The temple was founded by Tokugawa Ieyasu in 1659. During the Tokugawa period the festival of the temple, which takes place on July 15th, was one of the most noteworthy annual events in the metropolis. A number of decorated cars (*dashi*) paraded through the principal streets of Kyōbashi, Kōjimachi, Nihonbashi and Shiba followed by other picturesque pageantry. Of late years the pompous show of former days has almost been discarded though attempts are still being made occasionally to revive some of the old glamour. The temple ground, which is thickly wooded, has now been made a park and is known as the Hoshiga-oka Kōen.

THE GREEK CATHEDRAL, commonly known among the Japanese as "Nicolai," stands on the eminence called Surugadai above the Ochanomidzu canal. The cathedral, which is one of the principal buildings in the capital, was built in 1892. Owing to its conspicuous position it commands an extensive prospect of the city including, it is said, of the Imperial Palace. This latter circumstance at one time aroused the ire of the Japanese patriots of the old school that they threatened the destruction of the cathedral.

DANGO-ZAKA, not far from Ueno Park, is noted for chrysanthemum show which takes place in November.

This place, which is rather uninteresting and poor-looking at other times, is crowded by holiday-makers during the show season. The show consists of figures and other representations of mostly historical renown excellently worked with flowers of different hues harmoniously blended. The show well worth a visit.

**THE BOTANICAL GARDAN** (*Shokubutsu-en*):—This extensive garden is situated in the district of Koishikawa near the outskirts of the metropolis and is under the superintendence of the Imperial University. There will be found a great variety of flowers, Japanese and foreign, some of which are on sale. One hour from Shimbashi Station, fare 50 *sen*.

**THE IMPERIAL COMMERCIAL MUSUM** is in Kobikicho, a few minutes ride from Shimbashi Station. It is in charge of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. It is open from 9 to 3 in summer and 10 to 3 in winter.

**HOTELS**.—Imperial (Teikoku) Hotel, Yamashita-gomon-uchi; Hotel Metropole, Tsukiji; Seiyoken, Tsukiji, with branch in Uyenohara; Hotel Atago-kan, Atago Hill.

**FOREIGN LEGATIONS**.—Austria-Hungary, Kioicho, Kojimachi-ku; Belgium, Hotel Metropole, Tsukiji; Brazil, Funamatsuchō, Kyobashi-ku; China, Nagatacho Nichome, Kojimachi-ku; Denmark, Kiridoshi, Shiba; France, Iidamachi Ichome; Germany, Nagatacho Ichome; Great Britain, Kojimachi Gobancho; Italy, Sannencho (Torano-mon); Korea, Nishi Ogawa-machi Nichome; Mexico, Nagatacho Nichome; Netherlands, Kiridoshi, Shiba; Portugal, Sannencho, Kanda-ku (Torano-mon); Siam, Kasumicho, Azabu; Spain, 24 Tsukiji; Sweden and Norway, Kiridoshi, Shiba; Russia, Toranomom; United States, Enokizaka-machi, Akasaka.

**CHURCHES.**—Church of England, Iigura, Sakaecho ; American Episcopal, Union Church (Protestant), 17, Tsukiji ; Roman Catholic 35, Tsukiji ; American Trinity Cathedral, 39, Tsukiji ; Russian Orthodox, Surugadai, Kanda.

**BOOK STORES.**—Maruya, Tori Sanchoime, Nihonbashi ; Kyobunkan, Ginza Shichome ; Sanseido, Minami Jimbosho, Kanda.

**WRESTLING.**—At Ekoin, Honjo, twice a year ten days each in January and May.

**THEATRES.**—Kabukiza, Kobikicho ; Meijiza, Hisamatsucho, Nihonbashi-ku ; Engiza, Tameike, Akasaka ; Harukiza, Hongo.

**BAZAARS.**—In Shiba Park and in Uyeno Park.

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## YOKOHAMA.

YOKOHAMA, the leading port of Japan, is situated near the southern extremity of Musashi province, some eighteen miles from Tōkyō, the capital of the Empire. Its precise location is Lat.  $35^{\circ} 26' 53''$  N. and Long.  $135^{\circ} 28' 37''$  E. from Greenwich.

Though an insignificant fishing village some thirty years ago Yokohama has steadily grown in prosperity and importance until it has reached its present dimensions. It is now one of the most prosperous open ports in Japan. Moreover, all who visit Japan as well as those who go abroad generally touch this port, as it is the most important intermediate point.

Prior to the coming into force of the revised Treaties in July, 1899, in consequence of which the Japanese Government assumed jurisdiction over foreigners they were confined within the limits of the Settlement where they were ruled by their own Governments. Since the coming into operation of the new Treaties and the abolition of the Settlement system, however, the official name of the foreign Settlement has been changed to Yamashitacho and that of Bluff, which is chiefly used by foreigners for residential purposes, to Yamatecho.

### CONSULATES.

Austro-Hungarian Consulate, No. 76, Bluff.

Belgian Consulate, No. 203-D, Bluff.

Brazilian Consulate General, No. 81.

British Consulate General, No. 172.  
 Chinese Consulate General, No. 135.  
 Danish Consulate, No. 209.  
 French Consulate, No. 185, Bluff (Camp Hill).  
 German Consulate General, No. 24.  
 Italian Consulate, No. 32.  
 Netherlands Consulate, No. 89.  
 Peruvian Consulate, No. 70.  
 Portuguese Consulate General, No. 32-B.  
 Russian Consulate, No. 171.  
 Spanish Consulate, No. 244-B, Bluff.  
 Swedish and Norwegian Consulate, No. 89.  
 Swiss Consulate General, Nos. 55-6, Bluff.  
 United States Consulate General, No. 234.

#### JAPANESE OFFICES.

Kencho (Prefectural Office), *Yubin Denshin-kyoku* (Post and Telegraph Offices) and *Keisatsu Hombu* (Chief Police Station) are in Honcho Itchome.

Imperial Japanese Customs (*Zei-kwan*)—Kaigan-dori Itchome.

Kagacho (formerly Foreign Settlement) Police Station—Kagacho.

Isezakicho Police Station—Isezakicho.

Yokohama District Court (*Chiho Saibansho*)—Kitanaka-dori Shichome.

Yokohama Local Court (*Ku Saibansho*)—Kitanaka-dori Shichome.

Yokohama Water Works, (*Suido Kyoku*)—No. 236, Honcho-dori.

The Yokohama Imperial Hygienic Laboratory, (*Yokohama Eisei Shiken-jo*)—Honcho-dori Gochome.

Imperial Silk Conditioning House, (*Kiito Kensa-jo*)—Honcho-dori Itchome.

Lighthouse Bureau, (*Koro Hyoshiki Kanrisho*)—Moto Benten.

Yokohama Telephone Call Office—Honcho-dori.

CLUBS.

Yokohama United Club, No. 5, Bund.

Club Germania, Main Street, next to Waterworks Office.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

"Japan Daily Advertiser," No. 74.

"Japan Daily Gazette," No. 10.

"Japan Daily Herald," No. 81.

"Japan Daily Mail," No. 55.

"Box of Curios" (Weekly), No. 75.

"Eastern World" (Weekly), No. 73.

BANKS.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, No. 58, Main Street.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited, No. 2.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, No. 1.

Russo-Chinese Bank, No. 180.

International Bank, No. 50.

Shokin Ginko (Specie Bank), Limited, No. 33, Minami Nakadori Gochome.

Mitsui Bank, Honcho Nichome.

Dai Ichi Ginko, Honcho Gochome.

Dai Iiyaku Ginko, Honcho Shichome.

Soda Ginko, Minami Naka-dori Ichome.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Canadian Pacific, No. 14.

Messageries Maritimes, No. 9.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Kaigandori.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, No. 29.

Northern Pacific, No. 50.

Occidental and Oriental, No. 4.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co., No. 4.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, No. 4.

Peninsular and Oriental, No. 15.

ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

Asiatic Society of Japan.  
 Club Germania, Nos. 235 and 237.  
 Fire Brigade, No. 238.  
 Jewish Benevolent Association of Yokohama.  
 Ladies' International Reading Room, Nos. 256 and 257, Bluff.  
 Ladies' Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club.  
 Men's Reading Room Association.  
 Mosquito Yacht Club.  
 Nippon Race Club.  
 Reliance Wheelmen.  
 St. Andrew's Society of Yokohama.  
 The Beethoven Society.  
 Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club.  
 Yokohama Cemetery.  
 Yokohama Charity Organization.  
 Yokohama Chess Club.  
 Yokohama Choral Society.  
 Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club.  
 Yokohama Fire Insurance Association.  
 Yokohama Foreign Chamber of Commerce, No. 14, Bund.  
 Yokohama Literary Society, No. 178, Bluff.  
 Yokohama Philharmonic Society.  
 Yokohama Public Hall Association.  
 Yokohama United Club, No. 4-B, Bund.  
 Yokohama Yacht Club.

HOTELS.

Central Hotel, No. 179.  
 Clausen's Hotel, No. 66.  
 Club Hotel, No. 5, Bund.  
 Grand Hotel, No. 20, Bund.  
 Hotel de Geneve, No. 26.  
 Makado Hotel, Negishi.  
 Nisseiro Hotel, Otamachi Gochome.  
 Oriental Hotel, No. 11, Bund.  
 Restaurant de Paris, No. 74.  
 Wright's Hotel, No. 40.

### HOSPITALS.

Royal Naval Hospital, No. 115, Bluff.

U. S. Naval Hospital, No. 99, Bluff.

Kaiserliches Deutsches Marine-Lazareth ; Nos. 40 & 41, Bluff.

Yokohama General Hospital, No. 82, Bluff.

Juzen Byoin (Noge Hospital), on Nogeyama.

Dr. Rokkaku's Hospital, Nakamura, Bluff.

Kondo Byoin, Nogeyama.

### CHURCHES.

Christ Church, No. 234, Bluff.

Roman Catholic Church, No. 80.

Union Church, No. 167.

The principal sights of Yokohama are as follows :—

**DAIJINGU.**—This Shinto shrine dedicated to the Japanese Imperial Ancestor, Amaterasu Ōmikami, stands on the top of Iseyama which may be reached from the direction of the railway station or from the Noge road. As is customary in the case of every Japanese shrine, there stands a huge *torii* at the foot of the stone steps leading to the entrance of the shrine. The building was erected in 1871 and since that time it has undergone renovation. At the left of the shrine there is a monument erected to the memory of those of the Imperial forces who were killed during the suppression of the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877. The hill commands a beautiful view of the bay and the city. Near the shrine is a tower in which is hung a large bronze bell which is rung to announce the time or is used for the purpose of an alarm on the occasion of fire.

**TEMPLE OF FUDO.**—A little way down the Daijingu hill is a temple dedicated to an Indian deity *Fudo*. The place is crowded by devotees on the 28th of every month



when a regular festival takes place at the temple. At the left of the steps leading to the temple is a sword-shaped monument erected to the memory of those Yokohama soldiers and sailors who fell in the Japan-China war of 1894-5. On the monument are inscribed the names of those who were killed in the campaign and it is lighted by electricity at night.

ISEZAKICHO, better known among foreigners as Theatre-street, is the most busy and bustling quarter in Yokohama. Prior to the great conflagration of August, 1899, which devastated an extensive area, including Theatre-street, the street was crowded by theatres, circuses, shows of various kinds, etc., but after the fire they were ordered by the authorities to remove to the further end of the street. There are many shops for the sale of various articles, arranged in a most tempting and often artistic manner, and the street is usually crowded by Japanese at night. Here there are several bazaars at which various articles are sold at fixed prices.

THE RECREATION GROUND is situated between the former Settlement and the native town, near Hanazono-bashi bridge. The large space in the centre of the ground is reserved for the use of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club for the playing of cricket, football, etc. Around the ground are planted cherry-trees which are in bloom early in April. There is a bazaar, close by the Cricket Ground, where different articles are exhibited for sale at fixed prices.

ZŌTOKUIN TEMPLE, at Motomachi Ichome, can easily be reached across the canal at the eastern end of the former Settlement. It is one of the oldest temples in Yokohama.

Adjoining the main structure are two small temples dedicated one to Yakushi Nyorai (the deity of medicine), and the other to Benzaiten (the goddess of beauty). The festival of Yakushi takes place on the 8th and 12th every month when the dealers in pot-flowers and other articles line both sides of the street at night and attract large crowds.

THEATRES.—There are four Japanese theatres, namely :—*Nagoromoza*, at Hagoromocho Nichome. *Kirakuza*, at Nigiwaicho Itchome. *Nigiwaiza*, Nigiwaicho Nichome. *Kumoiza*, at Kumoicho. It may be explained that the Chinese character *Za*, meaning “seat,” is used as a Japanese equivalent for theatre and hence every Japanese theatre has the word *Za* attached to the end of its name. Before the great fire of 1899 there were two more theatres at Isezakicho but the authorities have not allowed their reconstruction on their former sites.

THE FOREIGN CEMETERY is situated at the top of a narrow hill leading to the right at the end of Motomachi. It covers several thousand *tsubo* of land and commands a fine view of the bay.

THE HUNDRED STEPS, or Sengenyama, as the hill is called by Japanese, noted for the beautiful view of the bay and the city which is commanded from its summit. In clear weather the snow-clad peak of Mount Fuji may be seen towards the west. There is a tea-house at the top of the hill at which refreshments can be had.

JUNITEN is a little promontory at Hommoku and on it stands a shrine dedicated to some unknown deities, twelve in number. The festival takes place annually in August and lasts for two days. The dates are not fixed,

days when high tide occurs at convenient times being appointed, so that boats may be used. On the first day a race of fishing boats is held by the villagers. Five boats, each with 30 to 40 oarsmen, participate in the race. The second day is given up to feasting. A little way further along, a few hundred yards distant, is the bathing resort of Hommoku. Here there are several tea-houses for the accommodation of bathers.

NEGISHI.—Some half an hour's walk from Hommoku along the road between the paddy and vegetable fields brings the visitor to the beach of Negishi. On the right are two flights of stone steps leading to the little temple of *Fudō*. It is customary for nearly every shrine in Japan situated on a hill to have two flights of steps, one steep and the other less steep. The former is supposed to be for men and the latter for women. To the left of the temple is a small cascade pouring out from the mouth of a dragon's head of metal. The hill commands a fine view of the bay.

RACE COURSE.—By going almost straight up the Negishi hill, instead of turning off to the left and reaching the beach, the Race Course is reached. It belongs to the Nippon Race Club. The course is situated in a splendid site, measuring about a mile in circumference. Race meetings are held twice a year, extending over three days each, in May and October.

SANNOTANI is reached in ten minutes from Hommoku by taking a road leading beachward a short distance out of Hommoku instead of taking the main road towards Negishi. This is a very lovely place. Here is the villa of Mr. Takesaburo Hara, a well known Yokohama millionaire merchant.

**IRIS GARDEN AT ISOGO.**—This place is reached by crossing the bridge (Yawata-bashi) at the end of Negishi and passing through the sea-side villages of Takigashira and Isogo. The garden is situated near the entrance of the tunnel. The season of the irisis last about forty days, that is throughout June and the beginning of July. The garden, which is owned by the Yokohama Nursery Co., measures several thousand square yards in area and there are different varieties of this most lovely flower. Benches are provided for the accommodation of visitors, and those who make use of these should leave a few sen. The flowers are on sale.

**SUGITA.**—Passing through the tunnel (about 200 yds.) ten minutes walk along the sea-side brings the visitor to the village of Sugita noted for its plum-blossoms, which are at their best towards the end of February or the beginning of March. Sugita can also be reached by boat. The hill at the back of the village affords a beautiful view of the bay. There are two tea-houses, the “ Bay View ” Hotel and Adzumaya, at which refreshments can be had.

**TOMIOKA** is reached either by sea or land. It takes about an hour and a quarter by *sampan* from Negishi. The place is a popular holiday resort of Yokohama residents. It affords good sea-bathing and has a fine view.

**KANAZAWA** is situated about four miles down the bay from Tomioka or ten miles from Yokohama. It boasts of “ eight beautiful scenes ” or *Hakkei*, as they are called by Japanese. The place is commonly called by foreigners as the “ Plains of Heaven.” A good view of the bay and surrounding country can be had from the top of the hill

called *Nō-kendō* at the end of the village. The hill is crowded by a large solitary pine-tree called *Fudesute-matsu*, because Kōse Kanaoka, an ancient artist of renown, who attempted to paint the charming scenery of the place, thrown away his brush in despair. A fine view of the picturesque bay can be obtained from the hill near the Kinryū-in temple at the S. W. part of the village. A deeply-indented inlet and a pine-clad hill lies in front. Houses are built on the narrow strip of land jutting out to the sea. To the right of Eboshijima is seen an arm of land stretched out. The mountains of Kadzusa form the foreground. There are two islands at the entrance of Nojima bay. The larger is called Natsushima and the smaller Eboshijima.

## THE OSAKA EXHIBITION.

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The site chosen for the exhibition is Imamiya, in the southern extremity of the city.

It covers 100,000 tsubo (about 81 acres) of land ; it is bounded on the east by a most beautiful part of the city, where the ground slopes gently upwards to the top of a low hill on which stands the grand temple, Tennoji, with its conspicuous Pagoda, and several other temples, some of which have fine gardens laid out in Japanese style. A portion of this hillside has been included in the Exhibition Grounds, and here the Fine Arts is built. On the north and west the exhibition grounds border upon the most populous quarter of the city, where there are theatres, shows, and other places of amusement ; thither thousands and thousands of pleasure seekers resort daily. The southern side is bounded by that branch of the Kwan-sai railway which goes toward the prefecture of Nara ; the Tennoji station of this line is near the exhibition. Farther on toward the south, pleasant fields stretch as far as the eye can reach.

The beautiful grounds of the exhibition, the handsome buildings, the surging crowds of people, the electric lights, the many fountains, in different parts of the grounds, which will shine with the varied colours thrown upon

them by electric lights, the many kinds of clever dances, and the wonderful shows, fireworks, and other amusements, and entertainments, day and night, will all be sources of great enjoyment to the visitors.

The exhibition grounds are three times as extensive as those of the Tōkyō exhibition of 1877, and twice as large as those of the Kyōto fair in 1895.

The grounds will contain the following buildings, namely :—

1. Agricultural	Building.
2. Forestry	"
3. Marine Products	"
4. Industrial	"
5. Machinery	"
6. Educational	"
7. Fine Arts	"
8. Transportation	"
9. Live Stock	"
10. Aquarium	"

A Foreign Sample Building, in which to exhibit samples of articles produced or manufactured in foreign countries, will be specially erected. The exhibitors of such samples will, no doubt, derive great advantage by introducing their articles or machinery to the peoples of the Far East. Applications from exhibitors of such samples have been so numerous that the Government found the space appropriated for the purpose too small, and consequently a considerable expansion thereof has been undertaken in order to satisfy the intending exhibitors.

The Occidentals will be specially interested in this sample building, where they will have an opportunity to inspect those products exhibited from China, Korea, and

other countries of the Far East, and thereby find some interesting conditions, customs, &c., peculiar to the Orientals.

Adjoining the exhibition grounds are erected extensive buildings for the sale of goods produced in all the different provinces of this country, forming a great bazaar of Japanese products and manufactures. Here various articles will be invitingly displayed to the public, while the gaily decorated shops will delight the visitors, and undoubtedly tempt them to purchase.

#### AMUSEMENTS, ENTERTAINMENTS, &c., IN THE CITY.

Besides the entertainments and amusements that are to be held in the exhibition grounds, there will also be various sports and amusements, some of which will be continued while others will be held at stated times in different parts of the city. Magnificent displays of fire-works in the evenings, and some during the day, will be one of the great attractions.

Taking advantage of the large rivers and the network of canals running through the city, which naturally favour water-sports, there will be a brilliant display of "floating lanterns," that is, several hundred handsomely coloured figures of birds, animals, etc., each on a little plank, will be set adrift to float down the streams, making a charming picture in the evening.

Various boat-club and swimming associations are impatiently waiting for the exhibition, when they will hold great meetings to display their athletic skill.



At the upper point of the island, Nakanoshima, a fine platform has been built over the stream, where, in the hot summer evenings, the visitors may enjoy themselves in the cool air, while fireworks are here and there constantly discharged over the water.

Many of the citizens, who wish to escape the sultry heat, may engage pleasure boats to enjoy the cool breeze of the river. Some of these boats are decorated with beautiful lanterns and artificial flowers, and the occupants pass a pleasant evening with musical entertainments. As the heat increases, hundreds of these boats congregate, till the broad stream of Yodo-gawa is almost covered by the picturesque vessels.

There will be processions of the citizens—men and women—representing various characters of different ages, very much like a fancy ball ; and troupes of dancing parties, composed mostly of members of the fair sex, will frequently parade the streets.

The numerous scientific meetings which will be held in the city during the time of the exhibition, will be one of the most prominent features of the adjuncts to the main affair. Almost every day, those who are interested in some special subject or other, will have the rare opportunity of hearing, at one of the various congresses, acknowledged and eminent specialists discuss the subject of their own particular study.

Concerts in Japanese and European style will also be given by most eminent companies, and athletic sports on a grand scale are to be undertaken by the associations called Tai-iku-kwai and Butoku-kwai.

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Osaka-Chemulpo Line (via ports), Weekly.

Osaka-Chemulpo Line (via Masampo and ports),

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Osaka-Fusan Line (via ports) 3 sailings per month.

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Kobe-Keelung Line (via Moji) every 10 days.

Kobe-Takao Line (via ports) every month.

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Hankow-Ichang Line (via River ports) 3 sailings per month.

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Shanghai-Hongkong Line (via Foochow, Swatow and Amoy)  
Twice 3 weeks.

Foochow-Santu Line, 6 sailings per month.

Foochow-Hingha Line, 4 sailings per month.

Amoy-Tongang Line, every day.

Amoy-Chobei Line, every day.

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Besides these there are frequent services between coast ports of Japan, China, etc. The company's steamers carry the Imperial Japanese mail, are subject to periodical inspection by the Government marine surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

For further information in regard to freight, passage, sailings etc., apply at any of the above Branches or Agencies where full particulars on all points may be obtained.



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**KYOTO.**

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## KYOTO.

Kyoto is 47 miles from Kobe and is reached in about two hours and a half by rail.

Prior to the revolution in 1868, by which the Shogun was deposed and the Mikado became the *de facto* head of the Government, Kyoto was the place of residence of the Mikado and his court, where he lived a life of complete seclusion, and from whence orders for the Government of the country were issued to his executive deputy the Shogun. The city is pleasantly situated on an almost level plain nearly surrounded by high hills, and about equally divided by the Kamogawa, which flows through it and merges in the Yodogawa at Fushimi. The streets are regularly laid out at nearly right angles, and of fair width, the main thoroughfares crossing the river being called numerically Ichijo, Nijo, Sanjo, etc.; and the bridges, Ichijo-bashi, Sanjo-bashi, etc. The Tokaido Railway Station is in Shichijo or No. 7 thoroughfare.

The city is divided into two municipal sections, viz: north of Sanjo bridge is called Kami Kyō-ku and south of it Shimo Kyō-ku. The former contains a population of 120,000 and the latter 142,000. In the days of former prosperity Kyoto contained a population of more than half a million.

Kyoto is noted for its *Maiko* or dancing girls, and one of the sights worth seeing is a kind of ballet performed by these fairy-like *artistes* and called *Miyako-odori*. The suburbs of Kyoto are crowded with Temples of more or less

antiquity, too numerous to mention, amongst which are the Gion Temple, Kiyomidzu, Kinkakuji, Ginkakuji, Sanjūsangendo, etc., and the Yasaka Pagoda. The surrounding hills afford charming views of the city and suburbs, especially from Maruyama. There is a large manufacture of porcelain, bronzes embroideries, fans, etc., carried on in the city and neighbourhood.

The Shichijo railway station, situated at the southern extremity of the city, is the starting point of the Nara and Kyoto railways. A line of electric railway running to the south proceeds to Fushimi while another reaches Nijo passing through the eastern part of the city. At Nijo the line branches off, one going to Awata and the other to Kitano.

THE MIKADO'S PALACE, which is called *Gosho* by Japanese, is not open to the public, but they can obtain admission to the grounds outside through one of the outer gates. The Palace, adjoining buildings and grounds altogether cover 250,000 *tsubo* of land. The old Palace was destroyed by fire in 1854 and the present one was re-built two years later. The outer circles of the Palace were formerly used as the residences of Court Nobles, but in 1878 they were converted into Imperial Gardens, in which now stand various public buildings and temples, including a bazaar in the S. E. corner. The bazaar is opened in spring every year. The *Seiryō-den* and *Shishin-den* are the principal Palace buildings.

HEIAN SHRINE, situated at Okazakicho, Kamikyoku, is erected to the memory of the Emperor Kwammu (782 to 805 A.D.) who selected Kyoto as the seat of the Mikado's



Court and had the capital removed thither from Nara. After that time Kyoto continued to be the capital of the Empire for many centuries through successive Emperors until the seat of residence of the Emperor was transferred to Tokyo at the beginning of the present Meiji era (1868). The shrine stands in an excellent position. The wood of Yoshida, Kurodani, and Shōgoin rises in the background, while in front runs the canal which connects Lake Biwa with the Kamogawa. The peaks of Hiyei and Atago are seen in the distant perspective. The ground covers an area of some 10,600 *tsubo* and the garden is a splendid specimen of Japanese landscape designing. Altogether the shrine is situated in most beautiful and charming surroundings. The *Kinenden*, or Memorial Hall, in front of the shrine, was built in 1895 on the occasion of the celebration of the 1100th anniversary of the founding of the city of Kyoto. It is built in imitation of the Hōryūji temple near Nara though on a smaller scale.

SANJOBASHI.—This is one of the three great bridges of Kyoto and was first constructed by the Taiko Hideyoshi in 1590. The present one was built in 1894. It is an old-fashioned bridge measuring 330 feet in length and 27 feet in width. This kind of bridge is very rarely visible in other parts of the country, iron bridges made on foreign models having, for the most part, taken its place. Sanjō-bashi is the centre from which the distance to various points of the city are counted. Further down the river is another bridge called Shijō-bashi in the neighbourhood of which a very picturesque scene is witnessed in summer. Raised seats are built on the dry river bed and men and women congregate there to enjoy the cool breeze of the

evening. The scene of these people enjoying themselves by drinking *saké* and talking merrily is a picture typical of Kyoto which still retains much of the old manners and traditions which other cities have discarded.

DOSHISHA.—Not far from the Palace is the Doshisha College, founded by the late Dr. Neeshima in 1875 under the auspices of the American Mission Board, but in 1897 it severed the connection with the Board. It is one of the best Christian schools in Japan. The institution comprises a female school, a school for nurses, a hospital, etc.

NIJŌ RIKYU.—This Palace was first built by the famous warrior Oda Nobunaga in 1569 but it was destroyed by fire some years later at the time of the rebellion of Akechi, one of Oda's generals. It was rebuilt by the Tokugawa Shogun in 1602. After the Restoration of 1868 it had been used as the Kyoto Prefectural Office until 1876, when it became an Imperial Detached Palace. The apartments of the Palace are full of precious works of art. Some are resplendent with gold while others are richly decorated with life-size paintings of pine, peach, maple and other trees by well-known artists of the Kanō school. Many valuable specimens of art were either destroyed or spoiled during the occupation of the Palace by the Prefectural officials but enough has been saved to make it still a perfect repository of art objects.

SHIN KYOGOKU, to the east of Teramachi, was opened only some thirty years ago, but is now the most busy and bustling quarter in Kyoto. There are number of shows, theatres, eating-houses, etc., and the streets are crowded day . . .

HIGASHI HONGWANJI, at Higashi Rokujo near the Shichijo railway station, are among the great temples in Kyoto. The temples belong to the Otani branch of the Shin sect. Shinran Shōnin is the founder of the temples, which have four times been burnt and as often rebuilt. The last destruction occurred in 1864 and the reconstruction was completed in 1895. The great influence which this particular sect of the Buddhist religion wields over a large number of devotees may be gathered from the fact that every time the destruction of the temples takes place the new buildings grow in size and grandeur and also from the readiness with which the necessary funds are subscribed by the believers of the sect. There are two large temples, one is called the Daishi-do and the other Amida-do. The former measures 210 feet by 192 feet and covers nearly 1,200 *tsubo* of ground. The latter's dimensions are 158 feet by 131 feet, covering 613 *tsubo* of ground. Several millions of yen were expended in the construction of these temples. To the north of the temples a large fountain and a pond have been formed by drawing water from the Lake Biwa Canal. All over the roofs of the temples iron pipes are laid, so that in the event of an outbreak of fire water can be sent up through the pipes from the reservoir below. On this work alone more than one hundred thousand yen have been spent. Count Otani Kōei is the present Chief Abbott.

NISHI HONGWANJI is situated at Nishi Rokujo. The present temples were rebuilt in 1618, the old buildings having been burnt two years previously. They contain many ancient works of art and from an artistic point of view they far surpass the Eastern Temples mentioned

above. The Drum Tower and the Karamon Gate, with its splendid carvings, are the most famous features. In the grounds are beautifully laid-out gardens. In front of the gate there is a lotus pond over which a spectacle-shaped bridge is built. The bridge is surrounded by pine, cherry, and maple trees and the view is pretty at any season of the year. In the State Apartments of the temple will be found the finest collection of the productions of various geniuses of the Kano school. Among others there are doors with an eagle and oak-tree on one side and a cascade on the other; doors painted with monkeys and flower-cars; Stork Chamber, Wild-geese Chamber, Chrysanthemum Chamber, etc.

THE INARI TEMPLES are situated on the Fushimi road close to the railway station. The temples are dedicated to Ugano-mitama-no-kami, Susanō-no-mikoto, Oichi-hime-no-mikoto and two other deities. The grounds are extensive and the temples are beautiful. They are always crowded with people. Many temples of lesser magnitude are situated on the mountain at the rear. The mountain, which is called Inari-yama, is celebrated for producing mushrooms (*matsu-dake*) of which Japanese are very fond. About the middle of October the mountain is visited by many mushroom gatherers. The regular festival of the temples takes place on May 7th every year.

Tōfukuji is in the north of the Inari temples and is one of the most celebrated temples in Kyoto. The founder of the temple, Shoichi Kokushi, was a priest of much renown. After he had studied the *Zen* doctrine at various temples, in 1235 he proceeded to China where he remained for six years. On his return Regent Kujo Michi-iyē

built the Tōfukuji temple and the priest was appointed in charge of it. The grounds measure nearly 60,000 *tsubo* in extent. The majority of the temples, which were a group of the finest architecture in Kyoto, and many treasures were destroyed by fire more than thirty years ago. Among the valuable works of art, which fortunately escaped the destruction by fire, are many paintings by ancient artists — The famous bridge called *Tsuten-kyō*, the *Sammon*, and the tower, where a portrait of the founder of the temple is kept, were, however, saved. This temple is particularly noted for the maple-trees amid which the bridge stands. When the maples wear gorgeous tint about the middle of November the place is visited by many holiday-makers.

SENYUJI TEMPLE, situated to the east of Ichi-no-hashi bridge on the Fushimi road, is surrounded with pine-clad hills. The name of the temple *Senyū* (Fountain Spring) was derived from the fact that clear water is gushing on the temple grounds. In the *Butsuden* there are three wooden images of Sakya-muni, Miroku, and Mida, carved by the famous Unkei. Among the treasures of the temple is the painting of an image of Itaten, one of Buddha's disciples, which is admitted by all as a perfect work of art. It is more than 600 years old. The temple also contains many productions of the well-known Chōdensu, a priest of the temple, who distinguished himself as a great artist. Among these is a painting 39 by 26 feet of the scene of Buddha's death. The temple has been the burial place of Emperor Shijo (1233-1243) downwards. The tomb of the late Emperor Komei, father of the present Emperor, is also at this temple. The re-

remains of the Empress Dowager were also interred in the cemetery of this temple in 1897.

**SANJU-SANGENDO**, situated to the south of the Imperial Museum, belongs to the Tendai sect. In the temple there are one thousand gilt images of *Senju Kannon* each five feet high. Of these 200 are said to be the work of Unkei; 300 were executed by Kokei and Koei; and the remainder by *Shichijo Dai-busshi*. Besides these there are numerous smaller images. The temple was destroyed by fire in 1248 and was rebuilt by the Emperor Kameyama in 1265. In 1662 the Shogun Ietsuna restored the building. It is one of the oldest temples in Kyoto. In former times archery was extensively practised in the corridor at the rear of the temple building and even now the time-honoured custom is observed to a certain extent.

**THE IMPERIAL MUSEUM** stands to the south of the *Hōkoku Jinja*, the buildings covering nearly 1,000 *tsubo* of land. Nine rooms are devoted to the exhibition of paintings and seven to other ancient objects of art, including wooden and bronze statues and masks, ancient porcelain, lacquer, embroidery, armour, weapons, etc.

**HōKOKU JINJA** is dedicated to the Taiko Hideyoshi, a warrior whose career is unique in the history of Japan. The shrine was built in 1877. The regular festival takes place on September 18th every year. Opposite the shrine stands what is commonly known as the *Mimi-zuka*, or Ear Mound. Tradition says that Hideyoshi's forces on the occasion of their expedition to Korea extending from 1592 to 1597 cut off the ears and noses of the Koreans

killed on the field and sent them salted to Japan as trophies. The mound stands where these relics were buried.

DAIBUTSU was first built by Hideyoshi in 1578, but was burnt in 1601. In 1608 the image was rebuilt by Hideyori, son of Hideyoshi, but it was again destroyed by earthquake in 1662. The Great Image of Buddha was originally of bronze in a sitting posture, 63 feet in height, but after the last destruction it was converted into wood. In 1799 the great wooden image was destroyed for the third time by fire caused by lightning. At present it consists of only a head and shoulders without a body. The dimensions of the image are as follows:—Height, 58 ft.; length of face, 30 ft.; breadth of face, 21 ft.; length of eyebrow, 8 ft.; length of eye, 5 ft.; length of nose, 9 ft.; breadth of nostril, 2 ft. 3 in.; length of mouth, 8 ft. 7 in.; length of ear, 12 ft.; and breadth of shoulders, 43 ft. The existing Daibutsu was built by the Nagoya adherents of the temple in 1844. The gigantic Bell near by the Daibutsu was cast by Hideyori. It is 14 feet high, 9 feet 2 in. in diameter and a foot in thickness. It weighs 106,250 lbs. The inscriptions on the bell written by a priest named Seikan meaning "Tranquillity of the Country" greatly offended the Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu as the letters had some reference to his name and he threatened to destroy the bell. For many years the bell had been left on the ground uncared for.

KIYOMIZUDERA is one of the most celebrated temples in Kyoto and visitors to that ancient city should not fail to examine it. On both sides of the steep street leading to the temple are shops where brightly coloured earthen wares

called *kiyomizu-yaki* are displayed for sale. The main Temple was built in imitation of the *Shishinden* Palace and is quite different in architecture from the style generally adopted by most Buddhist temples. Its position is no less remarkable, for it is situated on the hill-side facing the south and commands extensive views of the city. In front of the Temple is the well-known *butai*, or dancing-stage, supported by a high scaffolding of strong beams. Below the stone steps leading to the temple on the right is a small cascade called *Otowa-no-taki*. The temple is dedicated to Kwannon (Goddess of Mercy) who has eleven faces, forty arms, 1,000 hands and 1,000 eyes. The grounds are frequented by people at all times, especially in April and November when cherries and maples are at their best.

CHION-IN, the head monastery of the Jōdo sect, is situated to the north-east of the Yasaka temple and is one of the largest temples in Kyoto. In 1603, about three centuries after its founding, the temple underwent complete renovation and improvement by Tokugawa Ieyasu. In 1633 it was destroyed by fire and Tokugawa Iemitsu restored it in 1639. The work of rebuilding occupied six years. The timber and other materials used in the temple are of the best and it is justly regarded as the finest group of buildings in Kyoto. The charming and beautiful surroundings of this almost peerless temple are loved and admired by all visitors to Kyoto. An avenue of cherry-trees leads up to the *sammon* (entrance gate) and when these trees are in bloom in April the ground is crowded by holiday-makers. The *Hondō* was built by the priest, Manyō-oshō, by order of Tokugawa Ieyasu. It measures 137 feet by 105 feet and the characters "Otani-dera" in a frame



hung in front of the *Hondō* were written by the Emperor Go-nara (1527-57). What is known as the *Chion-in-karakasa* (an umbrella) can be seen placed under the eaves of the south-eastern corner. The rooms of the *Hōjō* can be inspected on applying to the priest in charge. The rooms are decorated with many paintings by well-known artists of the Kano school and of these, those of sparrows and of a cat, respectively called by Japanese as *nuke-suzume* and *happō-nirami-no-neko*, are the most famous. The rooms of the *Hojo* (main hall) are profusely adorned with paintings by great artists. There are *Tsuru-no-ma* (crane room), *Ume-no-ma* (plum-blossom room), *Kiku-no-ma* (chrysanthemum room), *Sagi-no-ma* (heron room), *Yanagi-no-ma* (willow room), etc. Among the treasures of the temple there are many best works of art. In the wood at the south-east of the *Hondo* is a belfry, 24 feet square in area in which is hung a huge bell, 18 feet in height and 9 feet in diameter weighing about 74 tons. It was cast in 1658.

YASAKA TEMPLE is situated at the eastern end of Gion-machi and at the foot of Higashiyama. The regular festival of the temple takes place on July 17th and 22nd every year. On the first-named day the *mikoshi* is carried from the shrine to the *Otabishi* at Shijō and on the 24th is brought back again. On these days a display of prettily decorated cars and other pageantry takes place and a parade through the streets. The Pagoda, five storeys high, was built in 1618. An extensive view of the city can be had from the pagoda.

GINKAKUJI (SILVER PAVILION) is at the north-west of Shishi-ga-tani, outside the N. E. end of Kyoto. Its proper name is Jishōji and it belongs to the Zen sect. It

well-known historical fact that in 1479 Ashikaga Yoshimasa, after his resignation of the post of Shogun, built a country-house here and lived in quiet retirement. After his death it was converted into a temple in accordance with his will. It is dedicated to the Goddess Kwannon and there is in the temple an image of Yoshimasa, the founder, in priestly attire, hoary with age. The tea-room (*chashitsu*) of 4½ mats, built by Soami, is said to have been much prized by its owner. The room is tastefully decorated with paintings by several famous artists. The landscape painting by Soami is much admired by all. The prettily laid-out garden is admitted by many to be an exquisite specimen of Japanese landscape gardening. The "Silver Pavilion" is of two storeys and was built in imitation of the "Gold Pavilion" constructed by Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, Yoshimasa's predecessor. As a matter of fact the pavilion has no silver in its construction, the ex-Shogun having died before his intention could be carried out. The pavilion is now in a somewhat dilapidated condition.

THE SHIMO KAMO SHRINE is situated in a wood at the north of I'adasu and is noted for the grandeur of its architecture. Many smaller temples are contained in its grounds. Outside the main gate there are two large *Sakaki* trees which are joined together by a branch that has grown from one trunk into the other. The trees are regarded as a symbol of the happiness of married life and are much visited by women who desire to enjoy conjugal felicitations. The festival takes place on May 15th every year, when picturesquely-decorated cars are drawn by bulls. Within the balustrade of the shrine there is another shrine called the Hiraki Jinja. Tradition says that any tree trans-

planted in front of the shrine will be converted into the *hiragi* tree.

THE KAMI KAMO SHRINE is reached by proceeding about 1½ miles further up the river Kamo. It is dedicated to the deity of Thunder. The festival is held on May 15th. Another festival takes place on May 5th (Chinese calendar) when horse-racing is held on the ground. Twelve horses, reined and saddled in pure old Japanese style, participate in the race. They are ridden by Shinto priests clad in picturesque robes. The event is well worth seeing.

KINKAKUJI (GOLD PAVILION), or more properly Rokuonji, is situated some 8 *cho* to the west of the Hirano temple and at the foot of a large hill called Kinukasa-yama. The "Golden Pavilion," which measures 33 feet by 24 feet, was built by Ashikaga Yoshimitsu in 1397, after his resignation of the post of Shogun to enjoy an undisturbed life here. It was afterwards converted into a temple. The pavilion was coated with gold, and though many centuries have elapsed since its construction traces of gold are still discernible in some parts of it. It stands in the centre of the garden and has three storeys. The lake in the garden is called Kyōko-chi, or Mirror Lake, in which there are many fantastically-shaped stones every one of which has its own special name. The lake is full of a water plant called *junsai* and contain many carp which appear on the surface of the water when visitors clap their hands. The construction of the Sekika-tei on an eminence is much admired by many Japanese poets. In the lower room of the pavilion are images of Amida and of Yoshimitsu, the founder, in priestly robes. The garden is very beautiful and fascinating.

**KITANO TENJIN.**—This temple is dedicated to Sugawara-no-Michizane, the celebrated loyalist. It underwent several renovations before it reached its present size and splendour. In front of the temple stands a huge stone *torii* and there are many stone lanterns and stone and bronze animals presented by devotees. Before reaching the temple two more *torii* and two two-storied gates are to be passed through. The temple is one of the most frequented by people in Kyoto. In its spacious grounds are many old trees—and especially plum-trees, which are said to have been much loved by Michizane during his life-time, are abundantly in evidence. The monthly festival of the temple takes place on the 25th of every month and a special festival is held twice a year, on August 4th and October 4th. Among the treasures is the well-known picture roll painted by Fujiwara Nobuzane.

**LAKE BIWA CANAL.**—This is one of the most gigantic pieces of engineering in Japan. The project of constructing the canal was conceived by Mr. Kitagaki Kuninichi when he was Governor of Kyoto. The benefits to be derived from the construction of the canal are (1) the encouragement of manufacturing industry by the supply of motive power by water ; (2) the extension of transport facilities by means of the canal ; (3) the irrigation of the fields along the route so as to increase the crop ; (4) to supply the city with pure drinking water as well as to provide against the emergency of fire ; (5) and to keep the sewage clean for sanitary purposes. The work was commenced in January, 1885, and completed in 1892. The entrance of the canal commences at Mio-no-saki, at a north-eastern direction from Otsu. The canal, after rounding the foot of Miidera,

goes to Osaka-yama where it proceeds through a tunnel 8,040 feet in length. After passing the second tunnel at Hino-okayama the canal emerges to the south of the Nansenji temple where a branch canal bifurcates. Altogether there are six tunnels through which the canal runs. Between the third tunnel and the Kamogawa canal there is an incline 1,920 feet in length. Here all vessels are propelled by means of electricity. The total length of the main canal is 36,642 feet while that of the branch is 24,228 feet.

TSUKIMACHI-YAMA, or popularly called Daimonji-yama, is situated to the east of Jōdocho. On the side of the hill are the traces of huge characters which are marked by stones. The length of the first letter is 228 feet, the second 510 feet, and the third 390 feet. The letters are said to have been made by the priest Kūkai, otherwise known as Kōbō-daishi, who invented the Japanese alphabet. On the evening of July 16th (Chinese calendar) many people go up the hill bringing with them firewood, which placed on the stones, is set on fire simultaneously. The scene of the huge bonfire illuminating the whole surroundings is extremely magnificent. The festival is called the "Farewell Light of the Dead."

NYAKŌJI-YAMA is one of the umbrageous resorts in Kyoto. There are several rest-houses on the hill which abound in cherry and maple trees. There are also three water-falls each having a drop of 10 feet. The water is clear and sparkling.

ZENRINJI, at the north of Nansenji, was originally the villa of Fujiwara Sekio but afterwards it was converted

into the temple. The temple contains many rare paintings of which that of Buddha in red robes by a Chinese artist is regarded as the best.

NANZENJI, situated to the north of Awata-guchi, is noted for the beautiful objects of art it contains. The temple was originally the Detached Palace of Emperor Kameyama (1260-74) but as it was incessantly haunted the Emperor caused the Court professors of divination to find out the cause. They reported that the appearance of spectres was owing to the resentment of the soul of a priest named Dochi who had lived at the spot where the Palace stood. Various means were tried to remove the baneful influence but without effect. Finally the chief priest of the Tōfukuji temple was ordered to try the expulsion of the evil spirit. Mumon, obeying the order, with twenty other priests sat in the palace in religious meditation (*zazen*) for 63 days only breaking the spell to take meals twice a day. After this the palace was no longer haunted. The Emperor, much impressed with this, gave the palace to the priest Mumon and it was reconstructed as a temple. Some 600 years afterwards the temple was destroyed by a conflagration caused by war and the present one was rebuilt some years later. The four rooms of the *Hojo* (main hall) are decorated with paintings by Motonobu, Eitoku, and Tanyū. The painting of a tiger in the act of drinking water by the last-named artist is most admired. Besides, the temple possesses many paintings of wide fame.

MARUYAMA PARK was built only recently, the site being formerly known as Makudzuga-hara. The park is prettily laid out and commands a charming view of the city. There is a large tree in the park called *Shidare-zakura*,

which is more than 30 feet in height, its branches spreading over a large space of the ground. For many years had been believed to be a cherry-tree but some years ago a foreign scientist, who saw the tree, pronounced it to be a kind of *karin* (quince). The subsequent examination has proved the correctness of the assertion. The blossoms of the tree much resemble those of the cherry-tree. When the tree is in bloom in spring the sight is magnificent. It is believed that the tree is one thousand years old.

SORINJI TEMPLE, at the south-west of Higashi Otari belongs to the Jishū sect. The founder of the temple is Denkyō Daishi. The image of Yakushi, which is the principal deity of the temple, is said to have been carved by the founder himself, while those of Amida and Shaka were made by another famous priest, Jikaku Daishi, at the age of 92. The temple grounds are very clean and quiet. There are some restaurants and rest-houses on the grounds. Close by the main hall there are three tombs one of which is that of Saigyō Hōshi, a learned, witty priest, who travelled all over the country leaving behind him some indelible mark of his visit whenever he went. There is a cherry-tree on the grounds called *Saigyō Zakura*, which is said to have been much admired by the priest in his life-time.

THE SUITEKI-EN (Verdure Dripping Garden) is one of the most umbrageous retreats in Kyoto, the grounds being full of fine trees and fantastic stones. There is in the garden a three-storied pavilion called the *Hi-un-kō* (Flying Cloud Tower). This was originally in the garden of the Taiko Hideyoshi but was removed to the present site in later years. The upper story of the pavilion is decorated with the painting of the peerless Fuji half hidden by a

while the middle story is adorned by that of *Sanjūroku Kwasen* (Thirty-six Poets). Both paintings are from the brush of Kano Motonobu. A lake known as *Sorochi* encircles the pavilion and over the lake is built a bridge called *Ryūhai-kyō* (Dragon's Back Bridge). The well in the garden is termed "Sleep Awakening Fountain."

THE CHIONJI, commonly called Hyaku-mamben, is situated at Tanaka-mura, Otagi district, in the suburbs of Kyoto. The temple belongs to the Jōdo sect. When the country was visited by a virulent epidemic in 1331 the Emperor Godaigo ordered the priest, Zen-a VIII.; then in charge of the temple, to offer prayers for the expulsion of the pestilence. He offered prayers for seven days after which the epidemic completely disappeared. In the temple is kept a huge rosary which is said to have been used by the priest when he offered the historical prayers. Among the treasures of the temple are some fine paintings and an ink-stone (*suzuri*) which was originally given by a Chinese Emperor to Kiyomori, a warrior and Regent, who is a conspicuous figure in Japanese history.

THE SHISENDŌ, or Poets' Gallery, is at Ichijōji-mura, Otagi district. It was built by Ishikawa Jōzan, a well-known scholar of Chinese classics. He was a retainer of Tokugawa Ieyasu and distinguished himself in battles. But afterwards he abandoned the profession of arms and lived in quiet retirement, devoting himself to literary pursuits. On the wall of the gallery is painted the portraits of thirty-six famous Chinese poets who were selected by the founder after the manner of thirty-six Japanese poets called *Sanjūroku Kwasen*. They were painted by Kanō Naonobu while the poem under each portrait was written



by Ishikawa himself whose calligraphy is much admired. He was the author of many poems.

DAITOKUJI is well-known not only in Kyoto but throughout the country. It belongs to the Zen sect and was founded by Emperor Godaigo in 1324. The temple is celebrated for the many art objects contained in its treasure houses. It was destroyed by fire in 1468 and re-built some years later. The apartments of the temple are richly decorated by several well-known artists, including Tan'yū, Tanshin and Okyo. A pair of screens with beautiful coloured peacocks are from the brush of the last-named artist. Among the treasures of the temple are a collection of Japanese and Chinese poems written by Emperor Godaigo himself, and two *kakemonos* respectively representing a dragon and a tiger by Bokuei.

TOJI-IN, at the foot of Kinukasa-yama, was founded by Ashikaga Takauji in the 14th century, and contains effigies of the thirteen Shoguns of the Ashikaga dynasty. The effigy of Takauji, seated in Court robes with sceptre in the right hand and wearing a tall black cap, occupies the central chamber. Opposite is that of Tokugawa Ieyasu. In the adjoining rooms are the effigies of all the other Shoguns of the Ashikaga dynasty. During the stirring period which preceded the restoration of the Emperor's authority in 1868, the *ronins* of several clans which espoused the Imperial cause, cut off the heads of the effigies of Takauji, Yoshinori and Yoshimitsu and exposed them on the dry bed of the Kamogawa after the manner of the worst criminals who had been decapitated. The heads of the effigies were restored and put together in a proper condition afterwards.

MYOSHINJI, situated at Kitsuji-mura, was originally the place of retreat of the Emperor Hanazono (1308-18), but afterwards he converted it into a temple. The extensive temple grounds are full of stately old pine-trees. The temple contains a valuable collection of screens, *kakemonos* and other treasures including the paintings of Kwannon and landscape by Bokukei and of the 16 *Rakan* by Zengetsu. The temple is one of the most striking specimens of Buddhist architecture in Kyoto and well worth a visit.

OMURO GOSHO, or historically known as Ninnaji, is a monastery founded by the Emperor Kōkō in 887. In 899 the Emperor Uda, after his retirement from the throne, enlarged the temple buildings in obedience to the wishes of the preceding Mikado. In 901 the Emperor Uda took up his residence in the temple where he lived in retirement until his death in 931. Since the destruction of the temple in 1887 it has only been partially restored. In the *Soshido* is an image of Kōbō-daishi which is said to have been carved by the famous priest himself. The pretty five-storied pagoda is dedicated to Gochi-nyorai. Around the temple buildings are many cherry trees which are curiously stunted and blossom in spring may be seen on the branches quite near from the ground. The place is much frequented by people during the season of the cherry-blossom. Among the treasures of the temple is a portrait of Shōtoku Taishi from the brush of Kōse Kanaoka, the first great Japanese painter of the 9th century.

KORYUJI, or popularly called Uzumasa on account of its being situated in the village of the same name, is a very ancient temple said to have been found by Shōtoku Taishi in 604 A.D. The temple contains many statues

made in ancient times. The wooden statue of Shōto Taishi in the *Taishi-dō* is said to have been carved himself at the age of 33. The lacquered wooden image Nyo-i-rin Kwannon, seated on a stool, is said to be similar in the expression of features and other respects to that the Horyūji temple near Nara. There is in the temple a small box containing 1,000 miniature images of Jizō. A short distance to the west from the Taishi-dō there is an octagonal building called *Katsura-no-miya-in*. This is known to be the oldest temple existing in Yamashiro province. There is a gilt image of Amida, four feet high, said to have been presented by the Chinese Emperor to the Empress Suiko (593-628).

KATSURA-NO-RIKYU (Katsura Detached Palace), on the western bank of the Katsura river, is not accessible to the general public. The Palace comprises five buildings. The spacious artistically laid-out garden, built by the famous *cha-no-yu* master, Sen-no-Rikyū, by order of the Taiko Hideyoshi, is in rigid conformity with the *cha-no-yu* style. In 1883 the place was made an Imperial Summer Palace.

HIYEIZAN is one of the mountains in Japan which abound with historical associations. It spreads over two provinces, viz: Yamashiro and Omi. There are three roads in ascending the mountain from Yamashiro. One from Shirakawa, the second from Ichijōji and the third from Yosé. The first and second roads lead to the Mudōji temple while the third leads to the Yokokawa. The Kirara-zaka hill is at the foot of the Mudōji. On the mountain there are three principal monasteries respectively called the *Shikwan-in*, *Hōdo-in*, and *Ryōgon-in*. On the

summit trees are scarce but rank rush and reeds grow luxuriantly. The mountain is 1,900 ft. high. A grand panoramic view of the surrounding country is commanded from the top. The city of Kyoto lies just beneath the mountain as also the provinces of Yamato, Kawachi and Settsu. To the east the silvery water of Lake Biwa is visible like a mirror and beyond it the provinces of Isé and Owari. Wakasa and Echizen are seen to the north. During the warm season many foreigners with their families live on the mountain erecting tents.

EIKWANDO, or more properly Zenrinji, is a temple of the Jōdo sect, situated to the north of the Nanzenji, amidst maple and pine trees. The temple was originally the villa of Fujiwara Sekio but afterwards made a Buddhist temple by Shinga Sōzu. In the 9th century the temple was restored by the priest Eikwan. The records of the temple are full of legends. It is said that Eikwan on the morning of February 15th, 1082, when walking round an image, as it was his wont, repeating *Namu Amida-butsu*, he heard a voice saying "Eikwan, you are too late." On looking back the priest perceived the face of the image turned to the left towards his direction. The face of the image remains in this attitude to this day. This image which is called *Mikaeri Amida* is placed in the *Hondō*. It may be seen on applying to the priest in charge who unveils the image and recounts the legend. Another legend says that the priest Eikwan was repenting the formula (*nembutsu*) on the night of Sept. 8th, 1088, when he perceived a halo of dazzling light and it was revealed to his sense that a number of saint Buddhas were assembling on a pine-tree in the garden. This pine-tree, which is known as *Raiko-matsu*,

almost decayed with age, still stands in front of the *Hō*. The temple contains a valuable collection of many ancient paintings. It is regarded as one of the five temples of Kyoto where most precious paintings can be seen, the others being the Chion-in, Tōfukuji, Daitokuji and Toji.

KUROSADANI, at Okazakicho, belongs to the Jōdo and was founded by Genkū Shōnin. The monastery is well-known chiefly on account of its interesting historical associations. It is here that Kumagai Naozane, a warrior of the 12th century, overwhelmed with bitter remorse after having taken the life of a young nobleman against (Kumagai's) will, forsook the profession of arms and entered the monastery for the remainder of his life. In front of the main temple there are two pine-trees of curious shape. One at the left is called *Ogi-no-matsu* (Fan Pine tree) and the other *Yoroi-kake-matsu* on account of Kumagai's having hung up his armour on it. The sliding-screens painted by Kubota Beisen representing phoenix, lions and tigers are admitted by many as a striking specimen of art. In the *Kumagai-do*, dedicated to the memory of Renshōbo as the warrior was called since his entry into monastic life, is a wooden image of Kumagai said to have been carved by himself.

NISHI OTANI is at the eastern end of Gojozaka. It is the burial place of the remains of Shinran Shōnin, founder of the Shin sect. The stone bridge built over the lotus-pond is called *Megane-bashi* (Spectacle Bridge). The pond is surrounded by pine, cherry and maple trees and the view at any season of the year is beautiful.

HIGASHI OTANI, situated close by the Maruyama Park, is the burial place of a portion of the body of Shirō

**Shōnin.** On the top of the temple grounds stands a square tomb in granite in front of which is a pretty gate carved by the well-known wood-carver Hidari Jingorō.

**KōDAIJI**, at the south of the Sōrinji temple, belongs to the Rinzai branch of the Zen sect. It was originally founded by a priest named Shōeki Sankō. In 1605 the temple was rebuilt by Kita-no-Mandokoro, Hideyoshi's wife, and made it her family temple (*bodaisho*). In 1868 the principal buildings were destroyed by fire caused by incendiarism. The picturesque garden was designed by Kobori Enshū and Sen-no Rikyū who are well known for their artistic taste. In the grounds there are many *hagi* plants and when these are in bloom in autumn the temple is visited by many people. The ceiling of the Kaisandō, Founder's Hall, is made of the top of the carriage of Hideyoshi's widow. The *O-Tamaya* is dedicated to the memory of the Taikō Hideyoshi and his wife. The building is said to have been partly built with the war-junk made for Hideyoshi's use in his expedition against Korea which he could not carry into execution owing to his death. There is an effigy of Hideyoshi wearing a hat presented by the Emperor of China. Opposite is an image of his wife in the attire of a nun.

The temple of Reizan, at the east of the Kōdaiji, is dedicated to the memory of those who fell in battle during the turbulent period preceding the Revolution of 1868 and down to the Satsuma Rebellion of 1878. A bronze monument on the level ground half-way the hill was built in 1880, the inscriptions being written by the late Prime Minister Sanjō Sanetomi. The annual festival takes place on Oct. 15th when wrestling and other amusements are held.

SHŌGUN-ZUKA may be reached either from the Chichibu line, or Maruyama, or Chōrakuji. It commands an extensive view of the city and surrounding country. Tradition says that when the Emperor Kwammu (782-806) removed his capital to Kyōto from Nara buried here the image of a warrior 8 feet high in armour, armed with a bow and arrows, for the protection of the new city. It is said that when any great event was about to take place this mound (for it is called the General's Mound) used to send forth a rumbling sound.

KATSURA RAPIDS.—A trip down these rapids is well worth trying. This is a most exciting trip and free from any danger. Take a train and proceed to Kameoka on the Kyōto railway which will be reached in about 1 hour. Then go to the village of Hodzu taking about a quarter of an hour. Here boat is hired for the descent of the rapids down to the landing-place at the Onsen tea-house at the foot of Arashi-yama. There is a regular charge for boat hire but if there is much water in the river or the visitor arrives after noon it is made the excuse for demanding an extra charge. The scenery along the river is picturesque and charming especially in May. The descent occupies about an hour and a half. Formerly the river was not practicable for boat but in 1605 Mitsuyoshi, who was very fond of river improvements, improved it with the permission of the Shōgun Ieyasu. Mitsuyoshi, popularly called Yoshie, also carried out improvements of the Fuji-kawa, Tenryū-gawa, and Takase-gawa. The two first-named are also well-known rapids affording an exciting boating trip. The Katsura rapids are generally called Hodzu-gawa down to Arashi-yama where it changes its name to Ōi-gawa. Further down it is known as the Katsura-gawa.

ARASHI-YAMA is noted for cherry-blossoms in spring, tinted maples in autumn, fire-flies in summer and snow-viewing in winter. Excursion trains are run when the season arrives for these festivities. The visitor to Arashiyama alights at Saga station and about a 10 minutes' walk brings him to the Togetsu-kyō bridge, otherwise called Miyuki-bashi, built over the Ōi-gawa. After crossing the river he should take the road to the right along the stream. From the spot where the tea-house stands the 5 minutes' ascent will bring the visitor to the top of the hill where a small temple called the Dai-hi-kaku is situated. From the stage built at the left side of the temple an extensive prospect of surrounding country and the suburbs of Kyōto can be had. The view of Arashi-yama has been somewhat impaired by the construction of a railway tunnel on the bank of the Hodzu-gawa. The cherry-trees at Arashi-yama were transplanted from Yoshino, famed for cherry-blossoms, by the Emperor Kameyama (1260-74). Boats ply between Sangen-ya and the Onsen tea-house at the foot of Arashi-yama.

TAKAO, about five miles from the Hanazono Station, is celebrated for its maples, and when they are tinted crimson in November the place draws crowds of holiday-makers.

TOGANO-O, at a distance of about 10 *cho* from Takao, is also noted for its maples. The river Kiyo-taki gawa adds greatly to the beautiful scenery of the place. The Kōsanji temple belongs to the Kegon sect and is a tributary of the Ninnaji otherwise called *Omuro Goshō*. The temple was restored by Myōei Shōnin, who is credited as



the first manufacturer of Japanese tea. The tea plantations at Uji are said to owe their origin from the tea-tree transplanted from Togano-o. The temple was destroyed by fire after the Revolution of 1868. Several ancient objects of art have, however, been saved among which is a bronze image of Buddha from India.

OTOKOYAMA HACHIMAN, situated opposite the Yauzaki Station on the Tōkaidō Railway, is dedicated to Emperor Ōjin, Empress Jingō and Tama-yori-hime. The temple is built in imitation of the Hachiman temple Usa in Kyūshū. The temple is well-known for the gold gutter it contains—80 ft. long, 3 ft. wide and over an inch in thickness. This costly curiosity is said to have been presented by Yoritomo, the founder of the Shōgunate, who lived in the 12th century. The regular festival takes place on September 15th every year. Below the east gate there is a well called *Iwa-Shimidzu* meaning “cave rock water” from which the temple is sometimes spoken of as the Iwa-Shimidzu Hachiman.

KURAMA-YAMA, is the well-known mountain at the north of Kyōto, about 3 *ri* from the Sanjō bridge. It is full of historical associations. The regular road to the mountain is to proceed via Ichihara by passing through the villages of Nonaka and Ninose on the way. The mountain is rich in stately ancient cedars and cryptomerias. The ascent over steep rocky path is very fatiguing. At the top there is a temple called the Kuramaji which was founded in 798 and re-built in 1872. To the east *Sōrintō* of Hiyeizan comes into view in distant perspective while underneath various mountain ranges lie like wa-

The prospect is magnificent. On climbing further up the visitor will meet with a tall fine cryptomeria, more than 30 ft. in circumference. The tree is deified by fastening a *shime* around it. Tradition says that the tree was the rendezvous of *tengu*, long-nosed goblins. There are many rocks and stones of legendary fame. By descending the mountain by the right path at the north for about 2 miles the Kibune Shrine is reached.

#### LAKE BIWA.

There are three ways to visit the Lake Biwa district from Kyōto. The first is to go by canal from Ke-age; the second by rail to Baba; and the third by foot or *jinnrikisha*. Glimpses of the lake can be obtained from the windows of carriages of the Tōkaidō railway.

The Lake Biwa, or *Biwa-ko* in Japanese, is said to have been so named on account of its resemblance to the shape of the Japanese guitar *biwa*. It extends six *ri* (about 15 miles) from east to west and 15 *ri* (about 37 miles) from south to north, and it occupies a third of the whole area of the province of Omi in which it is situated. In the lake there are several small islands the largest of which is called *Chikubu*. The lake is fed by many rivers including the Yokota-gawa, Nibo-gawa, Yechi-gawa, Yogo-gawa and others. Some of these rivers are usually dry but after heavy rain the water overflows the banks and devastates the neighbouring fields. The land around the lake is very fertile and produces good crops of rice and other cereals. The lake district boasts of the "Eight Beauties of Omi," namely the Autumn Moon seen from Ishiyama (*Ishiyama-no-Shūgetsu*), Night Rain of Kara-saki

(*Kara-saki-no-Ya-u*), a Serene Sky with a Breeze at Awazu (*Awazu-no-Sei-ran*), the Sunset Glow at Seta (*Seta-no-Seki-yō*), the Evening Snow on Hira-yama (*Hira-no-Bosetsu*), the Evening Bell of Miidera (*Mii-no-Banshō*), the Boats sailing back from Yabase (*Yabase-no-Kihan*), and the Wild-geese alighting at Katata (*Katata-no-Rakugan*).

LONG BRIDGES OF SETA (*Seta-no-Nagahashi*) are built over the Seta-gawa which is formed by the waters outflowing from the lake. The first bridge (*Ko-hashī*) is 138 ft. long and the second (*O-hashī*) 576 ft. In the middle of the river there is an island where the bridges meet. The bridges have existed from ancient times and they are often alluded to in poems. The existing bridges were restored in 1894 in imitation of the old structure. The view from the bridges is very fine.

ISHIYAMA-DERA.—Ishiyama is a very pretty village where the river Seta leaves the lake Biwa, and ultimately becomes the Yodo-gawa from Fushimi, near Kyōto, to Ōsaka where it flows into the sea. The Ishiyama-dera temple was first founded in 749 A.D. by the priest Ryōben Sōjō and belongs to the Shingon sect. The temple grounds cover 9,648 *tsubo* (one *tsubo*=6 square ft.) of land. The monastery was destroyed by fire in 1078 and was rebuilt by Yoritomo during the Kenkyū era (1190-99). Towards the end of the 16th century Yodo-gimi, Hideyoshi's widow, built the present main temple and renovated the other buildings. On the grounds are large black rocks of fantastic shape, mossy with age, which on close examination will be found to have grown from the same root. To the right there is a room, known as the *Genji-no-ma*, said to

have been occupied by Murasaki Shikibu during the composition of her great romance, *Genji Monogatari*. (She was a Court lady and the most celebrated of Japanese romance-writers who flourished in the 11th century). The authenticity of this story, however, is disputed by several authors. In the room are the ink-slab used by the lady writer and a manuscript Buddhist sutra in her handwriting which are shown to the visitor on payment of a small fee. By ascending a flight of steps turning to the right from the main temple the visitor will reach the pagoda called *Tahō-tō*, and then the *Kwan-getsu-tei* (Moon-gazing Arbour). This spot commands a pretty view of the lake, Hira-mine mountain, and the long bridges of Seta underneath. To the north of the "arbour" stands the tomb of Murasaki Shikibu. The Ishiyama-dera is noted for autumnal maple leaves and fire-flies in summer when many people take delight in boat excursions in the lake.

MIIDERA is situated to the west of Ōtsu and belongs to the Tendai sect. The temple was originally founded in 675 A.D. but the present structure dates only from 1690. The spacious temple grounds cover more than 75,200 *tsubo* of land. On the little eminence to the left of the main temple there stands a granite obelisk erected to the memory of the soldiers from Shiga Prefecture who were killed in the Satsuma rebellion of 1878. In October, 1879, the Emperor visited this place and hence it is called *Miyuki-yama*. A very pretty view of the lake and surrounding country can be commanded from this spot. In the wood below Miidera on the northern side hangs a famous bell called *Benkei-no-Hikigane*. In the *Nikkō-in* is the well-known painting of a tigress with a cub by Motonobu and

Tan-yū. Originally the painting consisted of the tig by the first-named artist but as it was said that the ani roared every night Tan-yū added the cub to the pain and since then the tigress ceased to growl. The ten contains many paintings of Maruyama Ōkyo.

KARASAKI, noted for its huge pine-tree (*matsu*) tra partly over the lake and partly over the shore, its bran extending over nearly 100 *tsubo* of land. Its height is ft., the circumference of the trunk 37 ft., and the lengt branches from N. to S. 288 ft. The branches are suppo by a scaffolding of wood. In front of the sacred tree c by the lake stands a little shrine called *Karasaki Ji*. Karasaki and Ishi-yama are favourite outlets for the pe of Ōtsu, like Arashi-yama and Uji to the people of Kyōt

UJI is 9 miles from Kyōto (Shichijō) and is on Kyōto-Nara railway. The town, which is neat and c in situated on the Uji-gawa and contains a population 4,000. Here are the most renowned tea plantations Japan where the most delicate flavoured and high-pr tea is produced. The plantations dates from the end the 12th century. There are several neat tea-houses i which the beautiful scenery of the country may be enjo Uji is famous for the fire-flies and Kyoto people visit place in summer to watch a unique spectacle.

BYŌDŌ-IN, originally used as the place of retrea the Emperors Uda (888-897) and Shūjaku (931-946), converted into a temple by Fujiwara Michiyori afterw: It belongs to the Tendai sect and is a tributary of Miidera. The main building is called the Hō-ō-dō (Ph Hall), a replica of which was erected at Chicago on

occasion of the World's Fair of 1893 and still remains there. The building is intended to represent a phoenix, the right and left colonnades being the wings and the corridor the tail. The hall, which is admitted by many to be a rare work of art, is a good deal tottered owing to the want of proper care. The wooden image of Amida 6 ft. high in a sitting posture, placed in the *Kwannon-dō*, is by Chōtei. The decoration of the altar and accessories is of the best order, though now greatly dimmed by age. On the roof of the Phoenix Hall are two phoenixes in bronze, three ft. high, which serve as weathercocks. Outside the temple grounds there is a monument enclosed by fan-shaped stone fencing, called *Ōgi-no-shiba*, showing the spot where Gensammi Yorimasa committed suicide after his defeat in the battle of Uji in 1180. Several temple buildings, including the treasure-house, were destroyed by fire in the 14th century during the war of the Southern and Northern Courts but fortunately the Phoenix Hall was saved.

#### NARA

is reached in about an hour from Uji Station. Nara sometimes called *Nanto* (Southern City), one of the ancient capitals of Japan and the seat of the Mikado's Court prior to its removal to Kyōto by the Emperor Kwammu in 784, has now sunk into comparative insignificance. But there are many fine old temples, containing highly venerated relics and ancient works of art; and here also is to be seen a gigantic bronze statue of Buddha (*Daijutsu*), larger than the very remarkable one at Kamakura near Yokohama. Nara is the seat of the Nara Prefectural office and possesses a population of some 30,000.

KASUGA SHRINE, said to have been founded in 7 A.D., is dedicated to various mythical heroes. It is one of the important state shrines. The temple grounds cover more than 30,000 *tsubo* of land (one *tsubo*=6 square f). The shrine is approached through rows of lanterns (*tō*) which are planted on either side of the walk. The temple is famous for the large number of lanterns it contains. It is said that there are some 2700 lanterns; of which about a third are of various metals and the rest of stone. To the right of the Main Temple, at a distance of 3 or 4 *cho*, there is a temple called *Waka-miya*, dedicated to Ama-no-Oshikumo-no-mikoto, built in 1136 in the reign of the Emperor Shutoku. There are many minor temples in the grounds. There are a number of deer in the main walk, which lead up through a beautiful park. They are quite tame and approach the visitor and sniff at his hand in search of food. They live on friendly terms with mankind. The great festival of the temple takes place on March 15th and December 17th. On March 9th and 10th the festival "cutting the horns of the divine deer" is held.

TAMUKE-YAMA, well-known chiefly in association with the celebrated poem of Sugawara-no-Michizane, as included in the classical "Century of Poets," abounds with maple-trees. When they put on tint in autumn the prospect is magnificent and forces one to reflect on the poem of Kwankō, as Sugawara-no-Michizane is popularly called, which has reference to the damask-like maple-leaves. The temple is said to have been founded in the 8th century.

NI-GWATSU-DŌ, situated to the north of the San-gwat-dō, which is in too dilapidated condition as to merit special

notice, is dedicated to the eleven-faced copper Kwannon seven inches high. The temple, which is built against the hillside, was founded in the 8th century by the priest Jicchū Oshō. It was re-built about two centuries ago and renovated in 1898. Legend says that the image of Kwannon was fished up from the sea near Ōsaka and its body is said to have the warmth of human body. The festival of the temple continues for a fortnight from February 1st to 14th (old style) when the holy water is drawn from the well called *Wakasa-i* below the temple and is used in consecrating the service. The well remains closed all the other time of the year. During the festival the temple is much frequented by people from Osaka and Kyōto. A fine view of the town of Nara and the Ikoma range to the west can be obtained from the temple.

TōDAIJI is noted for the colossal image of Buddha (Daibutsu) it contains—larger than the one at Kamakura. The building in which the Great Image is placed measures 156 ft. in height, 290 ft. in length and 170 ft. in width. The Daibutsu is in a sitting posture, its height being a little more than fifty-three feet. The temple and the image were first built in 746 A.D. by the Emperor Shōmu. Originally the image was on a much grander scale than the present one. The head of the Buddha has several times been destroyed by fire and as often re-built, the last renovation being in 1690. On payment of a small fee the visitor is allowed to inspect the upper and back parts of the image. In front of the Daibutsu-dō there is a peculiar bronze lantern, octagonal in shape, with Buddhist images and fabulous animals carved on all sides. It is



said to have been cast by a Chinese artist named Wa-kei in the 8th century. In the temple ground treasure-house in which a number of antique articles, as were in use in the Mikado's Court in ancient times, preserved. It is in charge of the Imperial Household Department and the treasures are brought out once a year in summer when the airing of these takes place.

Outside the Niō-mon gate stands the Museum (*Hakubutsukan*) in which many interesting and unique antique objects of art including wood and bronze statues, mask lacquer, porcelain, swords, paintings by various famous artists, etc., are exhibited.

Kōfukuji, sometimes called Kasuga-dera, was once a collection of splendid temples, the majority of which have, however, been destroyed by fire. Of what now remains the octagonal building called the *Nan-endō* and the two pagodas are the most famous. The temples were founded in 710 A.D. and since 778 they had been burnt down eight times and as often re-built. The last destruction took place in 1717 and they have not been restored to their former splendour. The octagonal building, the *Nan-endō*, was built by Fujiwara Fuyutsugu in 813 A.D. The pagoda at the southern extremity of the ground frowning on the pond, *Sarusawa-no-Ike*, is 156 ft. in height. In the pond, which measures about 1,120 ft. in circumference, are many carp. Legend says that in ancient times a Court maid-of-honour, named Uneme, drowned herself in this pond owing to the fickleness of the Mikado, with whom she was in love. The small temple at the western corner of the lake is dedicated to her memory.

**HÖRYŪJI TEMPLE**, formerly called the Ikarugadera, is the oldest temple in existence in Japan, having been built by Shōtoku Taishi in 597 A.D. in the reign of the Empress Suiko. The temple has not undergone any alteration since its construction thirteen centuries ago and is full of antique objects of art and other interesting relics. It is situated within a few minutes' walk of the Hōryūji Station on the Osaka-Nara Railway. In the grounds are various old buildings, including the *Kondō*, *Kōdō*, *Saiendō*, *Sankyō-in*, *Yume-dono*, and *Tōin*, which in themselves are a splendid specimen of Japanese ancient architecture and decoration. In the *Tōin* are deposited a number of ancient treasures which, having been placed to the charge of the Imperial Household Department for preservation, are not shown to the public unless by a special permission. The relics in the other temples are exhibited on payment of a fee. Buddhist services take place at the main temple during three days commencing on February 22nd (old style).

**YOSHINO**, famous for cherry-blossoms, may be reached from Nara in about 2½ hours by changing carriages at Ōji and Takada. The visitor alights at Kuzu station on the Nara railway. An alternative is to alight at Unebi station, whence 2½ hours' jinrikisha ride to Muda, and 1 hour's walk to Yoshino. From Kuzu station a jinrikisha ride of about 1½ hours will bring the visitor to the Muda ferry. The road being hilly two men are necessary, fare 40 sen per man. After crossing the river a journey of 1½ miles over an uphill road brings the visitor to an avenue of cherry-trees. Yoshino is regarded by Japanese as the place in Japan where cherry-blossoms can be seen in their

fully glory. If the visitor arrives in the season—the middle of April—he will see that all the hills and valleys are covered with pale pink blossoms presenting a unique spectacle like some scene of cloudland. Entering the gate, rows of houses are encountered, mostly inns and shops selling the products of the place. In the middle of the town stands the temple of Zō-ō-dō, which is dedicated to Zō-ō Gongen, the wooden image of which is 26 ft. high. To the left is the statue of Senju Kwannon (24 ft. high) and to the right that of Miroku, 22 ft. high. The temple was first built in the 8th century and was destroyed in 1350 by Kōno Moronao, who attacked the Mikado's place of refuge at Yoshino and set fire to it and the temple. In 1591 it was restored by the Taikō Hideyoshi.

A little further on at the south of the Zō-ō-dō stands the historical temple of *Yoshimidzu Jinja*. The temple is dedicated to the memory of the Emperor Go-Daigo, one of the most unfortunate of the Japanese Emperors, whose life is full of stirring events. Yoshitsune, a 12th century warrior, when pursued by his jealous brother, Yoritomo, is said to have taken refuge in this temple. The room is said to have been occupied by Go-Daigo Tennō during his confinement in the temple, is shown to the visitor.

There are some other temples of renown and antiquity in this neighbourhood. Among these may be mentioned the *Katte Myōjin*, *Nyō-i-rinji*, *Komori Jinja*, and *Kon Myōjin*.

The visit to the mausoleum of Jimmu Tennō, the first Japanese Emperor, at Kashiwa-bara, may be included in that to Yoshino. The visitor alights at Unebi station on the Ōji-Sakurai railway. The shrine, which was built

in 1890, is called the *Kashiwa-bara Jinja*. The large wooden *torii* inside the grounds is of curious construction, the lower part being a kind of lattice-work. The *Seiden* (Main Shrine), built in imitation of the *Naishi-dokoro* in the Imperial Court, is surrounded with granite balustrades. The building measures 60 ft. by 42 ft. The *Haiden* (Worship Hall) stands in front of the Main Shrine, measuring 80 ft. by 50 ft. Besides these there are the treasure-house, shrine office and other buildings. In the court are planted a cherry-tree and an orange-tree, respectively called *Ukon-no-Sakura* and *Sakon-no-Tuchibana*, as in the Kyōto Palace.

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## KOBE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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KŌBE, situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Ōsaka, almost surpasses Yokohama in importance as a trade port. Its precise location is  $135^{\circ} 24' 29''$  Long. and  $35^{\circ} 37'$  N. Lat. The city of Kōbe, in conjunction with the original town of Hyōgo, which is the port supposed to have been opened for the residence of foreigners, and immediately adjoins Kobe on the south-west boundary, forms the marine outlet for the important cities of Ōsaka and Kyōto and a large tract of surrounding country.

The harbour of Kōbe is bounded by the bed of the river Ikuta on the north-east and by the projecting land called Wada Point, opposite Hyōgo, on the south-east. There is a large coast traffic with the Inland Sea, the entrance to which through the Straits of Akashi begins immediately after rounding Wada Point.

Kōbe, being the starting point of the Tōkaido (northwards) and the Sunyō (southwards) Railways, naturally constitutes a centre both for travellers and freight. Travellers going to northwards should embark trains at Sannomiya station which is situated near the foreign settlement; while those proceeding southwards at Kōbe station near Hyōgo. The former foreign concession of Kōbe is regarded as the model settlement of Japan, the

houses being neatly built, the streets broad and well lighted. The population of Kobe and Hyōgo number about 220,000.

The principal attractions of Kobe are the pretty walks in the neighbourhood and among the hills, including those to the Nunobiki Waterfalls, the "Moon Temple," Mayasan, the "Hunter's Gap," Futatabi-san, etc.

IKUTA JINJA, situated within 5 minutes' walk from Sannomiya station, is dedicated to Waka-hirume-no-mikoto and was founded in the reign of the Empress Jingō. The wood at the back of the temple was the scene of a sanguinary battle between the men of the Taira and Minamoto families in the 12th century.

NUNOBIKI WATERFALLS are situated on the slope of Mukozan and form the source of the river Ikuta. There are two waterfalls, the "male" and "female" falls, which are respectively called *Odaki* and *Medaki*. The path first leads to the "female" fall and then passing through some tea-houses and over a bridge reaches a spot where the "male" fall can be seen.

SUWAYAMA, a favourite resort of the Kōbe residents, is at the back of Kōbe and commands a fine view of the city and harbour. There are several tea-houses where mineral baths may be taken.

MINATOGAWA SHRINE, popularly known as *Nankō*, is within a couple of minutes' walk from Kōbe station and was built in 1891 in memory of the famous loyalist, Kusunoki Masashige. To the right of the temple ground after entering the gate is a group of pine-trees amid which is a monument the inscription on which was written by

Mitsukumi, the celebrated Lord of Mito. The neighbourhood of the temple is crowded by people at night. About 400 yards to the north from the Shrine is a Buddhist temple called the Kwōgenji in which members and relatives of the Kusunoki family to the number of seventy-three are said to have committed *harakiri* in 1335.

THE MINATOGAWA, generally dry, is well-known chiefly in connection with the loyalist Kusunoki Masashige, who fought his last battle here with the forces of Ashikaga in 1335. The banks of the river abound with pine and oak trees and the place serves as a recreation ground. The river, which is usually dry and full of pebbles, overflows after heavy rain and devastates the surrounding country.

RAIKŌJI, at Shima-kamicho, belongs to the Jōdo sect. In front of the *Hondō* (main temple) is the monument erected in memory of Matsu-ō who sacrificed his life as "human pillar." It is said that in 1161 when Taira-Kiyomori, a famous warrior of the Taira family, was attempting the reclamation of the neighbourhood of the place, where the temple now stands, the embankments were often destroyed by waves. This was attributed to the anger of the sea-god and to propitiate him it was proposed by Mimbu Shigeyoshi, who was in charge of the reclamation work, to bury a man alive to serve as *hito-bashira* (human pillar). A guard station was then established at Ikuta-no-mori to get hold of a suitable traveller to be used as the "human pillar." A young man named Matsu-ō voluntarily offered himself to be buried alive as the foundation of the reclamation. He was buried alive

and the reclamation was accomplished. Hence the monument was built in his memory.

NÔFUKUJI is noted for the great bronze Buddha it contains. The *Daibutsu*, 48 ft. high, was built in 1891. The interior of the image may be inspected.

SHINKÔJI, situated not far from the Nôfukuji, was founded by the priest Hôjô in 645 A.D., and belongs to the Jishû sect. In the *Hondô* are placed the images of Amida, Kwannon and Seishi. The bronze image of Shaka on a large stone pedestal, in front of a lotus-pond, is admitted by many as an admirable work of art. On the opposite side of the road is what is called *Kiyomori-no-Tô*, Kiyomori's Monument. It is a thirteen-storied *sotôba*-shaped pagoda, 26 ft. high, placed on a stone 5 ft. square. Here the remains of the indomitable warrior, who died in Kyôto in 1181, are said to have been interred by the priest Enjitsu. The monument was erected by Hôjô Sadatoki in 1287.

WADA POINT is jutting out into the sea in a S. W. direction. It is about two miles from Kobe station and is a favourite resort of the Kobe people, especially during the summer. There are a lighthouse and the relic of an old fort. The place affords fine views of the mountains beyond the sea and of the island of Awaji. To the west of the lighthouse is the Warakuen garden, the ground of which is extensive and contains a bazaar and tea-houses. On the way to Wada-no-Misaki there is a Shinto temple called the *Wada Myôjin*. It is dedicated to Ameno Minaka-nushi and is much worshipped by superstitious navigators who pray for favourable weather. The festival takes place on May 23rd.



MAYA-SAN is the name of one of the highest peaks of the Rokkōzan range behind Kōbe. On reaching the top of the mountain seven stone staircases numbering 198 steps are to be negotiated. The ascent is steep and the path is overshadowed by old pine and cedar trees.

TENSHŌJI, or *Moon Temple* as called by the Kobe residents, was founded by Hōtō Sennin in 645 A.D. and is dedicated to Eleven-faced Kwannon an image of which is placed in the main temple. There is another temple dedicated to Maya-fujin, the mother of Shaka, who is regarded as the protector of women in child-birth. During the warm season many foreigners with their families stay in the temple.

FUTATABI-SAN, which literally means "Second Time" mountain, is said to be so called because Kōbō Daishi, prior to his going to China, offered prayers at the temple on the mountain and visited it again on his return from China. It is situated at the back of Suwa-yama and may be reached through a pass which is known to the foreign residents as "Hunter's Gap." In the temple, which is called the *Dairyūji*, is an image of Nyo-i-rin Kwannon, 3.9 in. high, made by Gyōki Sōjō. The mountain presents a beautiful spectacle when the foliage is tinted in the autumn. The festival takes place on the 21st of every month.

NAKAYAMA-DERA, which is commonly called by foreign residents as the "Fish Temple," can be reached by rail from Kobe changing carriage at Kanzaki. It is one of the famous temples in Japan and is the 24th of the "Thirty-three Holy Places" chosen by the priest Tokudō Shōnin. The grounds abound with cherry-trees and afford a pretty

prospect. The temple was founded by Shōtoku Taishi and the two Korean priests named Esō and Eben were in charge of the temple at first. Formerly the temples and other buildings numbered 80 but during the Tenshō era (1573-92) the majority of these were destroyed by fire—which is frightfully frequent in Japan and has consumed a great number of valuable buildings and precious objects of art. The temple was restored in 1598 by Hideyori, son of the Taikō Hideyoshi. The present temple covers an area of 18,800 *tsubo*. In the *Kondō* in the centre of the ground are placed three wooden images of eleven-faced *Kwannon*, the middle one of which was carved by Shōtoku Taishi and those at the left and right by Unkei and Tankei respectively. In the *Jiki-dō*, a little below, are images of 500 *Rakan*. Adjoining the *Jiki-dō* there is a cave called *Ishi-no-karōto*. On the road to the *Okuno-in* there are rocks known as the *Myōto-ishi* (Husband and Wife Stones).

TAKARAZUKA, noted for mineral springs, is about 6 miles north of Kanzaki station on the Tōkaido railway. Trains on the Hankaku railway stop at the village of Takarazuka. The springs, which are of recent discovery, are cold but hot baths may be had. They are recommended for persons suffering from rheumatism, dyspepsia, bronchitis, etc. There is European hotel accommodation.

KABUTO-YAMA (Helmet Mountain), so called owing to its resemblance to the shape of a helmet, stands to the north of Nishi-no-miya station. The mountain is popularly known by the foreign residents as *Bismarck Hill*. The temple is dedicated to Nyo-i-rin Kwannon the image of which is said to have been carved by Kōbō

Daishi to the order of the Empress Junna (824-833). There are several cascades in the mountain and also many curious stone images.

ARIMA, a pretty village among the mountains behind Kōbe, is celebrated for its natural hot springs and scenery. It is situated 1,200 ft. above sea level and consists of some 500 houses. The springs are said to be especially efficacious for persons suffering from rheumatism and cutaneous affections. Among the products of the place are the Japanese writing brushes, earthen ware called *Arima-yaki*, and bamboo basket-work. The last-name is very prettily made and has now found the market abroad. The bathing-house was built in 1891 after the style of a palace. The springs of Arima are known to have existed from ancient times. There is a spring called *Uwanari-yu*, which is said to boil angrily if a well-dressed woman approaches it. The visitor to Arima alights at Kanzaki station on the Tōkaidō line and changing cars there proceeds to Namase station on Hankoku railway. From there about an hour's jinrikisha ride brings him to the village of Arima. Another route from Kōbe is to take a train to Sumiyoshi, 5 miles, and thence walk over the Rokkōzan range, about 8½ miles, affording some pretty and extensive views. *Kago* or ponies may be obtained at Sumiyoshi during the summer months.

TSUTSUMI-GA-TAKI (Drum Cascade) is at about 8 *cho* south from the village of *Yuyama*, which is the official name of Arima. The cascade is 35 ft. high and 15 ft. wide. The sound of the fall is said to resemble to that of a drum; hence its appellation. The vicinity of the

water-fall abounds with maple-trees and there is also a cherry-tree called *Ariake-zakura*. Visitors to Arima frequent this spot in spring and autumn to view the beautiful sight. There are two more cascades in the further interior.

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## OSAKA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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OSAKA, 20 miles from Kobe, situated at the head of the gulf, is the chief city and great commercial entrepot of the south-east of central Japan, and was probably of considerable importance long before Tōkyō, the present capital, was founded. The river Yodo-gawa in its passage to the sea at Tempō-zan, intersects the city at several places, and the different branches having been connected by canals, great convenience is afforded in the shape of water communication between different parts of the city ; so much so that it has been called the Venice of Japan. Ōsaka possesses a population of 800,000. There, at Kawasaki is situated the Imperial Mint, to which visitors are admitted upon application. On the south-eastern outskirts are the celebrated Temple and Pagoda of Tennōji, and from the latter, which can be ascended by an interior staircase, an extensive view of the city and neighbourhood is obtainable.

During the Tenshō era (1573-91) the famous warrior Taikō Hideyoshi fixed his place of residence at Ōsaka and since that time the city has gradually grown in importance and prosperity. At present it is one of the three great cities of Japan,—which are Tōkyō, Ōsaka and Kyōto. The city covers an area of nearly 8 miles square and is divided into four sections, that is, the eastern, western, southern and

**n**orthern districts. There are a large number of canals through the length and breadth of the city and it is a popular saying that Ōsaka possesses "eight hundred and eight bridges." In the matter of railway communication the city enjoys great facilities. There is also an extensive coast traffic to the ports of Shikoku, Kyūshū, and the central provinces, which is mostly carried on by the steamers of the Ōsaka Shōsen Kaisha. The harbour of Ōsaka is, however, shallow owing to the mud brought down and discharged by the Yodo-gawa and is not fitted for the anchorage of large vessels. With the object of remedying this defect work of extensive harbour improvements is now going on. When this is completed Ōsaka will become one of the best Japanese commercial ports and it is feared that the present prosperity of Kōbe will be affected.

ŌSAKA CASTLE, built in 1583, is still in good preservation and is occupied by the Fourth Army Division. The Castle borders on the Tamatsukuri plain to the south-east, while the rivers Nekoma and Neya encircle it on the north-east. In former times the castle was thought well-nigh impregnable, though as a matter of fact, it yielded to the attack of the forces under Tokugawa Ieyasu in 1615. Although most of the castle buildings have been destroyed the stones of enormous size used in the construction of the walls and the wide and deep moats paved with granite are sufficiently imposing to strike the visitor. Admittance can be secured on application to the Kenchō office.

TEMMA TENJIN.—The temple is in Daikuchō, Kitaku, at the northern side of the river, about 6 *cho* from Tenjinbashi bridge. The main shrine is dedicated to Sugawara-no-Michizane or Kwankō, as he is commonly known, while

there are several smaller shrines erected to different deities. In the spacious grounds are many stalls for the sale of various eatables and wares. The regular festival of the shrines takes place on the 25th of every month when the shrines are visited by crowds of people. The special festival takes place on the 25th July when the *mikoshi* is sent down the Ōkawa by boat to Matsushima. A splendid show of lanterns is made by the houses on either side of the river.

NAKANOSHIMA GARDEN.—In the centre of this garden is a shrine built in 1880 in memory of the Taikō Hideyos who founded Ōsaka. In front of the shrine is a *torii* made of granite. Plum and cherry trees have been planted here. Near the garden is the Ōsaka Club Hotel re-built in 1900 after its destruction by fire. There are also several tea-houses.

DŌTŌMBORI.—This is the most busy and bustling quarter in Ōsaka. There are five theatres here, viz :—Naniwaza, Kadoza, Nakaza, Asahiza and Bentenza. The streets are crowded day and night. A little way to the south Sennichi-maye is reached. Here is a number of shows, circuses, etc., and the sounds of discordant music played at these performances, together with the shouts of the criers inviting guests, make a frightful din.

MUSEUM (*Hakubutsu-kan*).—This is a museum and menagerie combined. It is situated at Hashizume Higashi-ku. The building leading from the front entrance is a Fine Art Gallery in which are exhibited numerous ancient works of art, including paintings, images of Buddha, etc. There are several other buildings the exhibits in which are on sale at fixed prices.

TENNŌJI, situated at the southern end of the city of Ōsaka, is one of the oldest temples in Japan having been founded by Shōtoku Taishi eleven centuries ago. In 1739 the temple underwent complete renovation. Passing under a stone *torii* a walk of one *cho* brings the visitor to the east gate inside which stands a five-storied pagoda which may be ascended. To the north is the *Kondō*, Golden Hall, 60 ft. by 48 ft., within which is the gorgeously decorated shrine dedicated to Nyo-i-rin Kwaannon. Opposite the *Taishi-dō* is a building containing a bronze bell called *Mujō-in-no-kane*, which is said to be rung to send the dead into paradise. Between the *Kōdō* and *Rokuji-dō* there is a pond over which a large stone dancing-stage, 36 ft. long 24 ft. wide, is built. Besides there are smaller temples in the ground. The place is always frequented by devotees especially during the equinoctial weeks in spring and autumn. Numerous cherry-trees and *hagi* plants adorn the spacious ground which is used for the purpose of recreation. The *hagi* are in bloom in September.

KŌZU JINJA, on a hill at Kōzu-machi, Minami-ku, is dedicated to the Empress Jingō and four Emperors. Proceeding under the *torii* there is a stone bridge called *Ume-no-hashī* (Plum Bridge). The dancing-stage is built on a stone foundation and from this spot a fine view of the city can be obtained.

IKUDAMA JINJA, was restored by the Taikō Hideyoshi in 1596 at the time of the construction of the Ōsaka Castle. On either side of the road at the east of the gate there is a lotus-pond in which stands the small shrine of *Benten* (Goddess of Beauty). From the dancing-stage at



the back of the temple a pretty view in the direction of the Inland Sea may be had. The annual festival takes place on July 28th.

NISHI HONGWANJI, commonly called *Kita-no-midō*, is at Bingomachi-suji Gochōme. The gate stands facing the east. In the main temple, *Hondō*, which is a very commodious building, is a statue of Amida, 3 ft. 6 in. high, with images of Shinran Shōnin and Shōtoku Taishi. To the north of the *Hondō* is the *Taimenjo* (Reception Hall), which is richly decorated and connected with the main temple by means of a long corridor. There are also a belfry, a drum-tower, etc. The temple ground is surrounded by a high wall of tiles and earth built on stone foundation. Outside the wall it is encircled by a small moat so that it presents the appearance of a small castle.

HIGASHI HONGWANJI, otherwise called *Minami-no-midō*, stands a few hundred yards further south in the same street. The temple was built in the Keichō era (about 1615). In the main temple is a statue of Amida carved by Yasu-ami and that of Shinran Shōnin on its side. The temple is connected with the *Taimenjo* by means of a corridor as in the case of the Nishi Hongwanji. At the N.E. corner of the ground is the drum-tower. In the ground are azaleas, *yamabuki* (corchorus) and other flowers which may be seen at their best in May.

RYŌ-UN-KAKU TOWER, is situated at the N. corner of Kitano-mura across the railway line. The pavilion is seven-storied and 100 ft. high. It was built in 1889. From its top an uninterrupted view of the city of Ōsaka

can be commanded. In this neighbourhood there are many gardens.

TENGA-JAYA is a familiar name to Japanese as the scene of a well-known vendetta which has been written in a novel and is often represented on the stage. It is said that Hideyoshi on his journeys between Ōsaka and Sakai used to take rest at the tea-house here. From this fact the place derived the name of *Tenga-jaya* which means the Shōgun's tea-house. At present there are two houses and both claim to be the original tea-house.

SUMIYOSHI JINJA is dedicated to the three gods of the sea and the Empress Jingō who founded the temple. The *torii* stands at the left side of the *Sumiyoshi Kaidō* (highway). On the way to the temple there is a pond over which is built a semi-circular bridge. In the pond live a number of tortoises. The great festival takes place on July 30th when the *mikoshi* (sacred car) makes a journey to Sakai. In the beginning of June the time-honoured festival called *Onda-matsuri* is celebrated when many young women in quaint ancient dress take part in the function. Old pine-trees abound in the temple ground especially in front of the temple. About 1½ miles to the west from the temple near the sea-shore stands the street light known as *Sumiyoshi-no-Takatōrō*. In April the shore in the vicinity is crowded by people for the picking of shell-fish (*Shio-shi-gari*)

SAKAI is a town some seven miles down the coast to the eastward from Kōbe. There is a line of railway from Namba station, Ōsaka, and frequent trains during the day. The name of *Sakai*, meaning *border*, owes its

origin to the fact that according to the ancient demarcation the town stood on the borders of Settsu, Kawachi, Idzumi provinces. During the 16th century when Konishi Yukinaga, one of Hideyoshi's well-known generals, resided here as Lord of Sakai, the town was in great prosperity. Many ships from different parts of the country frequent the port and even trade with Korea was carried on here. Owing to the inconvenient nature of the harbour it has now been deserted in favour of Ōsaka. Sakai possesses a population of over 50,000. Much manufacturing industry is carried on in the town, including *saké* brewing, cutlery, cosmetic powder, cotton rugs and carpets (*dantsū*), etc.

MYŌKOKUJI, noted for the huge palm-tree (*sotetsu*) in the ground, is well worth a visit. It belongs to the Nichiren sect. In the temple are images of Nichiren, founder of the sect, and Nikkō Sōjō, who founded the temple. To the west of the temple is a three-story pagoda with beautiful carvings by Hidari Jingōrō. Entering the small gate at the back of the *Hondō* the spot is reached where the famous palm-tree stands. It is about 18 ft. high and more than twenty large leaves spread over a wide space of ground. The tree is said to have been planted about the middle of the 16th century. It is believed that the species of this plant gains strength from iron and therefore a great number of old and broken needles will be seen scattered about the root. It was at this temple that eleven *samurai* of the Tosa clan were ordered to commit *harakiri* shortly after the Revolution of 1868, owing to their having attacked and killed the same number of French sailors. The *harakiri* was committed in succession in the presence of French officials.

# THE TOKAIDO RAILWAY.

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## FROM KOBE NORTHWARDS.

The Tokaidō Railway, leaving the Hyōgo terminus, passes Sannomiya, the station for Kōbe, and skirting the shore of the gulf reaches.

SUMIYOSHI, 6 miles from Hyōgo, and the station at which to alight for a walk over the hills to Arima. The next station is Nishinomiya noted for its *saké* breweries, and for a large and handsome Shintō temple dedicated to Yebisu, the God of Wealth, son of Izanagi-no-mikoto, at which the annual festival is held on the 10th day of first month (old style), and is patronized by vast numbers of worshippers. As the train passes from Sannomiya to near Nishinomiya fine views are afforded of the bay and the mountains of Kishū on the right; and of the range of mountains which rise up immediately at the back of Kōbe, among the highest of which is Maya-san, near whose summit can be seen the "Moon Temple" perched among the trees. Between Sumiyoshi and Nishinomiya at the extremity of the range on the left, is a somewhat obtuse conical hill with a small group or tuft of trees growing at one side of the broad summit, and a temple is seen on a terrace or ledge about one third of the way down.

The top of the mountain is not unlike a human head with a few remaining hairs, and has been somewhat

irreverently named "Bismarck" by the German residents of Kōbe, for some fancied resemblance to the head of the famous chancellor.

Between Nishinomiya and Kanzaki, the Muko-gawa is crossed by an iron bridge of twelve 70 feet spans, and the Kanzaki-gawa by another of seventeen 70 feet spans. Between Kanzaki and Ōsaka there is yet another iron bridge of nine 70 feet spans over the Jushō-gawa, and as the train approaches Ōsaka the range of mountains, among which the Mino glen is situated, appears on the left. There is but little to attract in the scenery between Sumiyoshi and Ōsaka after leaving the former place, the line passing over a flat sandy country, formed apparently by the soil brought down from the hills and deposited by the rivers.

At Ōsaka the railway takes leave of the sea, and follows at slightly varying distances a course up the Yodo-gawa (which can occasionally be seen from the carriages), while wooded hills and mountains are visible in the distance. After passing Suita the Jushō-gawa again presents itself, and is crossed by an iron bridge of five 100 feet spans, and a little further on the Kanzaki-gawa, in a like manner, has for the second time to be overcome with a bridge consisting of thirteen spans of 100 feet. Nearing Ibaraki, the mountains with pretty low hills in the foreground covered with trees, which form the western boundary of Yamashiro, come into view; and on the right is seen the range which separates the province from Owari.

Passing stations at Ibaraki, Takatsuki, and Yamazaki the Katsura-gawa offers an obstacle which is surmounted by a bridge comprising twelve spans of 100 feet, and the

train reaches Mukō-machi. From the latter place the pagoda of the Tōji temple appears on the right, and curving in the same direction, the train reaches Kyōto:

Leaving Kyōto the line crosses the Kamo-gawa, and making a long sweep to the right, boldly charges the mountains, and shortly afterwards reaches Inari, where there are the celebrated Inari temples which are mentioned in the descriptions of Kyōto; and ascending a steep incline for some distance, again to Yamashina, from whence again ascending, crosses the Tokaidō by a high bridge at the village of Ōtani, and enters a tunnel of 2,179 feet in length under Ōsaka-yama, emerging high above, but in full view of the town of Ōtsu and the lake at its foot. The railway passes above and behind the town, and passengers for Ōtsu can leave the train at Ōtani, or alight at Baba, either of which are about a mile from the centre of the town. The changing views of wood and mountain afforded between Kyōto and Ōtsu are extremely pleasing, and at some points of exceptional range and charm; while the prospect presented on emerging from the mouth of the tunnel above Ōtsu is one of great beauty.

To the left, at the extreme end of the town, can be seen on a spur of the mountains the famous temples of Midera, the site marked by a stone obelisk erected to the memory of the soldiers from this neighbourhood who fell in the civil war of 1877. Further to the left springing from the water's edge is Hiyeizan, and in a line further up the lake, Hirayama. The conical isolated mountain seen in the distance on the right is Mukade-yama, where Hidesato is said to have killed a monster centipede; the large rectangular white building immediately below the

line of railway between the tunnel and Baba is the provincial Government Office for Shiga-ken; and the red brick buildings with tall chimneys are respectively the Electric Lighting establishment, and a Cotton Spinning Mill. At Ishiba, on the road between Baba and the town, may be seen a remarkable pine-tree (*Ishiba-no-matsu*), trained on a bamboo trellis so that it spreads over space sufficient to shade thirty or forty persons beneath its spreading branches.

Ôtsu, 58 miles from Hyōgo, and about eight miles from Kyōto by road, eleven by railway, built upon the side of the mountain sloping down to the shore of Lake Biwa. This town, which is substantially built, and contains some fairly good streets, is the chief town of Shiga-ken, and enjoys a considerable trade with the towns and villages across, and bordering the lake; and from the two great roads (Nakasendō and Tōkaidō) which unite at Kusatsu, a short distance from Ôtsu, and pass through the town to Kyōto. There are a number of steamers, plying several times daily to and from different places on the Lake shore.

Rejoining the train at Baba, the line passes for a short distance through fields and tea plantations, and then crosses the Seta-gawa, which drains the lake into the Yodo-gawa, by a bridge of 19 spans of 70 feet girders. Subsequently the Okame-gawa and the Kusatsu-gawa, whose beds are higher than the ground over which they flow, are passed under by short tunnels, and Kusatsu is reached.

This is the junction station for the Kwansai Railway to Yokkaichi and Nagoya. From Kusatsu there is

long run of ten miles to Hachiman, crossing over the Yasukawa with a bridge including 4 spans of 100 feet, and 18 spans of 70 feet girders, past the foot of Mukade-yama, under the Yanomune-gawa with another short tunnel, and over the Nibo-gawa with a bridge of 12 spans of 60 feet girders. Between Hachiman and Noto-gawa the Koshigoye tunnel, 462 feet long, is run through, and one or two glimpses of the lake are afforded. Between Noto-gawa and Hikone the Yechi-gawa is crossed by a bridge of 20 spans of 60 feet girders, and the Takamiyagawa is bridged with 18 spans of 40 feet girders.

At Hikone may be seen perched upon an eminence close to the shore of the lake the white walls of the castle of the former Dainyo of Hikone, Ii Kamon-no-kami, who was assassinated at the Sakurada gate in Tōkyō in the year 1860 for supposed leaning towards the demands of foreigners for their admission to the country, he being at that time chief adviser to the Shōgun.

A short distance further takes the passenger to Maibara, from whence the line to Nagahama and Tsuruga branches off, and the Tōkaidō Railway bids farewell to Lake Biwa.

Reviewing the journey from Baba, it is to be regretted that after passing the Setu-gawa bridge no view of the lake is obtainable from the train; the country is for the whole 35 miles nearly a dead level, the route lying over carefully cultivated fields of rape or rice, the rectangular patches bounded with rows of trees, resembling on a smaller scale a plain in Lombardy. From Maibara the line curves to the right and runs up a narrow valley to past Nagaoka, from whence it descends again through a



mountain defile and deep cuttings to Sekiga-hara, the scene of the great battle in the year 1600 between Ieyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa dynasty of the Shōgun, and the followers of Hideyori, son of the Taikō Hideyoshi, in which the latter were defeated. During the construction of the railway some relics of the battle, in the shape of pieces of rusty armour and broken spears, were unearthed in the excavations.

Descending further to Tarui, the train emerges upon the great Mino plain. The scenery is pretty between Maibara and Ōgaki, and a good view of the plain on the left is obtained from Sekiga-hara. The road on the right from Sekiga-hara is the Nakasendō, which is crossed half way to Tarui, and thenceforward appears on the left. Nearing Ōgaki the castle of the former Daimyō with one turret is seen to the right of the line.

From Ōgaki, there is an opportunity of visiting the waterfall of *Yōrō-no-taki* and surrounding wild scenery. The name of the fall when translated means the "Cascade of Filial Piety." According to the account given in the *Dai Nihonshi* there lived about 717 A.D. a wood-cutter who was so filial to spend the proceeds of his labour on *saké* for his aged father who was very fond of it. One day when he was passing near the water-fall he tumbled down. At the same time he felt a strong smell of *sake* issuing from the cascade which was found to be consisting of excellent *sake*. The poor wood-cutter was thus enabled to furnish his father with as much quantity of *sake* as he liked. In 718 the Emperor Genshō visited the fall and named it *Yōrō-no-taki* and the era of his reign was also altered to be called Yōrō. There are very charming gardens on the

way to the cascade. The fall, which is about 100 ft. high and 9 ft. wide, is situated amid maple-trees which are plentiful in the neighbourhood. The place is very cool and pleasant in summer. In the mountain are found fossil ferns called *shinobu-ishi*. The glen, with the waterfall at the upper end, is especially worth a visit in the autumn after the maple leaves have changed colour, when a most charming picture is presented. Monkeys are sometimes seen climbing among the trees and rocks. From the Ōgaki Station  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles, jinrikisha 60 sen per man.

From Tarui,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles, jinrikisha 60 sen per man.

From Sekiga-hara, 10 miles, jinrikisha 80 sen per man.

The first is much the best road.

A short distance from Ōgaki the Ibi-gawa is crossed by an iron bridge of five spans of 20 feet, and near Gifu the Nagara-gawa has to be passed by a bridge of five spans of 200 feet and four spans of 100 feet. Both these are, however, surpassed by the bridge over the Kiso-gawa a little further on which demanded nine spans of 200 feet girders. Fourteen miles more brings the railway to the city of Nagoya.

NAGARAGAWA.—This river near Ōgaki is noted for its cormorant fishing and is visited by many people from various parts of the country. Summer and the beginning of autumn are the best seasons to witness the cormorant fishing. The visitor should alight at Gifu Station and about 20 minutes' jinrikisha ride will bring him to the tea-houses, where the necessary preparations may be made for fishing. The wonderful skill with which the fisherman handles sometimes as many as a dozen cormorants to which are attached cords will greatly interest the visitor.

## NAGOYA.

NAGOYA, 142 miles from Kōbe by rail, is a large town at the head, and a short distance from the shore of the gulf of Owari, and the seat of the Aichi Prefectural Government. Nagoya possesses a population of 250,000 and the number of houses is put at 48,000. Among the leading products of the city are cloisonné or *shippō-yaki*, porcelain, embroidery work, lanterns, etc. Manufacturing industries are also extensively carried on in the city and neighbourhood, including the manufactures of clocks, matches, cotton spinning, silk weaving, and so forth. Nagoya has long been the seat of residence of a branch family of the Tokugawa Shōguns.

THE CASTLE.—The principal object of interest in the city is the castle, still in excellent preservation, though built in 1610. On the top of the five-storied donjon (*tenshu*) are a pair of dolphins “clothed in scales of pure solid gold plates glittering in the sun with the same splendour to-day as of yore.” The castle was built as a gift to the Tokugawa family by the feudal lords throughout the country, each of whom contributing the necessary materials, architects, masons, etc. One of the gold dolphins was sent to the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 and on its way back on board the M.M. steamer *Nil* she was wrecked on the coast of Japan and the treasure sank with her. With great difficulty and at much cost it was raised and restored to its original position. The golden

dolphins measure 8.7 ft. high and 7 ft. 4 in. in circumference in the middle part. Some 2,000 old gold coins were used in casting them and they are valued at £30,000 sterling. The castle has now been converted into an Imperial Detached Palace and is not accessible to the general public unless by a special permission of the Household Department.

Within the castle ground are situated the barracks for the soldiers of the Third Army Division. To the left of the barracks and right behind the castle is a parade ground of great size.

HIGASHI HONGWANJI is in Shimo Chayamachi and is popularly called *Higashi Kakesho*. This stupendous structure of wood, though a one-storied building, covers a large space of land and is the second largest temple of the eastern branch of the Shinshū sect. The temple grounds comprise 15,000 *tsubo* of land and they are surrounded by a moat after the fashion of castles in Japan. In the main hall before the massive altar, behind which sit enshrined the images of Buddha and canonised saints, may be seen the perpetual fire burning dimly in the cloud of smoke rising from the smouldering incense. The hall is always filled with pilgrims from distant provinces and bead-counting local votaries. The temple contains many objects of art including excellent carvings, gilt and unpainted, paintings, etc. In front of the main gate is an avenue of cherry-trees and when these are in bloom in April the temple is visited by many pleasure-seekers.

GO-HYAKU RAKAN, or Dairyūji, is situated at Shin Dekimachi on the outskirts of Nagoya. The temple

belongs to the Obaku branch of the Zen sect and was founded in 1726. In the gallery behind the temple are kept five hundred painted wooden images of Buddha and chief disciples mostly about 2 ft. high. The images are represented in various different attitudes—standing, sitting, riding, praying and so forth. The expression of the images is all different, some are smiling, some grave, some meditating, some fierce, and *ad infinitum*. It is said that any one can find the likeness of his father among the five hundred images.

ŌSU KWANNON, a temple dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, formerly boasted of a splendid temple, five-storied pagoda, gate-house, etc., but they were destroyed by fire in 1892. The present temple, built on the spot where the pagoda had stood, is an uninteresting affair. The place, however, is much frequented by people as market shows and places of amusement and entertainment abound in the vicinity.

NANATSUDERA was originally situated in Nakajima-gori but was moved to its present site in Nagoya in 1611. The extensive temple grounds are full of trees of several centuries' growth and the effect is most pleasing in summer. Among the smaller trees cherry and maple predominate.

TŌSHŌGU SHRINE, situated at Nagashimacho, is erected in honour of Tokugawa Ieyasu. Until twenty years ago its site was in the old castle ground. If the shrine somewhat lacks in size, the carvings and paintings with which it is decorated are unique and splendid. The regular festival takes place on the 16th and 17th of the 4th month (old style) when a display of *dashi* (decorated cars) and other attractions is held.

Kiyosu, about seven miles from Nagoya, though now an insignificant village, was the castle town of several well-known warriors in feudal times. The castle was situated to the north of Kiyosu across the railway and the site where stood one of the most powerful strongholds in Japan is now marked by a few pine-trees and two or three stone monuments.

SETO-MURA, noted for the production of porcelain, is situated about 13 miles from Nagoya along an excellent road. All the inhabitants of the village engage in the manufacture of porcelain. *Setomono*, the Japanese equivalent for porcelain, derives the term from the fact that it was first manufactured in this locality. Of late years the industry has made considerable progress and undergone improvement, and several new potteries have been established. The annual export of porcelain wares produced in this neighbourhood reaches quite large figures. The history of the pottery industry in this village dates back many centuries. In 1222 Katō Shirōzaemon, a native of Yamashiro province, went to China, where he studied the art of porcelain making for several years. After his return to Japan he wandered about the country in search of a place where clay most suited for porcelain could be found. Finally he selected Seto as the best spot; settled down and started its manufacture there. Since then the industry has gradually developed and Seto-mura has come to be regarded as the centre of the pottery industry in Japan. Some thirty years ago the inhabitants of the village erected a monument at Kita Shingaya in memory of the founder of the industry. The monument stands within an enclosure, around which are planted cherry and maple trees.

## THE KWANSAI RAILWAY.

This line starts from a neat and substantially built little station at Minatomachi about two miles directly across the city from the Tōkaidō Railway station at Umeda, and emerges immediately upon a tract of level rice fields. Upon the right a number of tall chimneys, among which appears the premises of the Osaka Cotton Spinning Company, bear witness to the enterprise of the Osaka people. Just before reaching Tennōji (the station for the Temple and Pagoda of that name) the line ascends to a slightly higher level plateau, and the fine premises of the Osaka Merchants Club is a prominent object on the left hand; thence through a deep cutting to Hirano, where close to the station is the Cotton Mill of the Hirano Spinning Company. Continuing over similar country to Yao, a fine view of the plain to right towards Sakai is obtained from the carriage window. The high road which pursues a parallel course to the right is the Ise Kaidō, and the road to Nara via Kōriyama. On the right front are seen the Kogase mountains, and to the left Higashi-yama. The triple peaked mountain immediately in front is called Take-no-uchi-toge. The Yamatogawa, which empties itself into Osaka bay at the town of Sakai, runs a little to the right of the line at Kashiwabara. The

[illegible]

line, after passing the twons of Nara and Kamo, reaches Tsuge where a connection is effected with the Kusatsu line.

Another line branches off from the Tōkaidō Railway at Kusatsu. This line curves to the right up the valley of the Yokota-gawa, down which the Tōkaidō high road from Yokkaichi also comes to join the Nakasendō at Kusatsu. Leaving Mukade-yama on the left, the route lies over rice and vegetable fields up the gradually narrowing valley, with the broad gravelly bed of the Yokotagawa on the left, and the Tōkaidō on the right. Between Ishibe and Mikumo three streams are passed under by short tunnels, and from the latter station the valley broadens somewhat, thus affording a fine view of the Mino mountains in the distance on the left. Near Mikumo the Railway crosses the Tōkaidō, which henceforth is lost to sight to Uyeno, and Tsu in Ise. From Mikumo the country becomes more broken and picturesque as the Kabuto range of mountains which divide Iga province from Ise is approached.

At Tsuge the Minato-machi and Kusatsu lines join and a single track runs to Kameyama where another line goes off to Tsu. At the latter place the Sangū Railway effects connection and carries the visitors to Yamada, the seat of the Imperial Ancestral Shrines. From Kameyama the main line proceeds to Nagoya by way of Yokkaichi and Kuwana.

The Kwansai Railway passes through districts which abound in places and objects of interest, and a journey by this line affords the traveller opportunities of witnessing the most charming scenery. A trip between Osaka and



Nagoya by this railway shortens the journey by 14 mile than by the Tōkaidō railway, besides offering facilities in the matter of sightseeing.

TSUKIGASE is famous for its plum-trees which are in bloom about the beginning of March. The visitor to Tsukigase alight at Uyeno station from whence 4½ ri walk or jinrikisha ride brings him to the renowned plum-fields which extend three miles along the river Nabari-gawa. In the blossom season the place is visited by many people, some of whom come from distant localities to admire the unique spectacle. The bank of the Nabari-gawa abounds with azaleas. When they are in bloom in May a very pleasant boat excursion may be made in the river.

Tsu is the seat of the Prefectural Government (*Kenchō*) and contains a population of 30,000. It is a very thriving town. Formerly it was the castle town of Tōlō Takatora. The public garden on an eminence at the northern part of the city commands a charming view of land and sea. At the E. corner of the hill is a temple dedicated to the memory of the feudal Lord. The festival takes place twice a year on April 5th and October 5th. The *Kwannoji* in the middle of the town belongs to the Shingon sect. The image of Kwannon to which the temple is dedicated is said to have been fished up at Akogiga-ura many centuries ago. The present temple was restored by Tōlō Takatora in the 16th century.

YOKKAICHI is the best intermediate port between Yokohama and Kōbe for coasting vessels and a great deal of traffic is carried on here. It is 10 miles from Kuwana and 22 miles from Tsu. The town is one of the special open ports and possesses a population of

more than 12,000. Among the public establishments are the Ku Saibansho, Police Station, N.Y.K. office, Miye Cotton Spinning Co., Yokkaichi Oil Refining Co., etc. The chief product of the town is *Banko* faience having hand-modelled decoration in relief.

KUWANA, situated on the lower stream of the Ibi-gawa, is noted chiefly as a market town of rice where brisk business is always going on. It was the castle town of Matsudaira Echizen-no-Kami and possesses a population of about 17,000. The dried clam called *shigure-hanaguri* is the well-known product of the locality and many houses in the town have the article for sale. Atago-yama hill at W. end of the town affords a pretty view and is a favourite resort of the towns-folk.

YUNOYAMA HOT SPRINGS are situated at 3 *ri* 12 *cho* to the west of Yokkaichi Station on the Kwansai Railway. About half of the way is practicable for jinrikisha. The place is a good summer as well as winter resort.

KARASU is reached in less than an hour by walking after alighting at the Takajaya Station on the Sungū Railway which connects with the Kwansai Railway at Tsu. The place affords a very charming view of the sea and mountains and is a popular sea-bathing resort. In a pretty wood is situated a shrine dedicated to Wakahira-sune-no-mikoto. It was founded fourteen centuries ago.

IMPERIAL ANCESTRAL SHRINES at Yamada are divided into two, the *Gekū* and the *Naigū*. The former is situated at the southern end Yamada, the terminus of the Sungū Railway. It was first built in 484 A.D. The edifice is simple and is free from showy decorations but

is sufficiently imposing to strike the visitor. The grounds are very extensive and contain a number of shrines of lesser dignity and magnitude.

The *Naigū*, about two miles distant from the *Gekū*, is dedicated to the Goddess Amaterasu-ōmi-kami. The shrine was originally in Yamato province but was moved to the present site in 783 in the reign of the Emperor Suinin. The Divine Mirror is the principal treasure of the Shrine, which is approached through the clean and spacious grounds. There are in the grounds several gates and many buildings which are well worth inspection. The Isuzugawa flows at the south-eastern border. The *Shin-en* (Divin Park) boasts of eight beautiful views (*hakkei*).

FUTAMI-GA-URA is about two *ri* to the east of Yamada. The place is noted for the most picturesque scenery it affords. There are two rocks called *Myōto-iwa* (Wife and Husband Rocks) which are tied together by a straw rope. They are quite near to the shore and are about 18 feet apart. One is 29 feet high and the other 12 feet. In the vicinity there are many rocks of fantastic shape including those called *kujira-ishi* (whale rock), *hana-ishi* (nose rock), *tosaka-iwa* (crest rock), and *byōbu-iwa* (screen rock). On New Year's Day the place is visited by many people who go there to witness the sun-rise. The limpid sea-water in the neighbourhood offers excellent sea-bathing. Futami is one of the most favourite subjects of Japanese art.

TOBA, though an uninteresting town of some 6,000 population, has been well known from ancient times as a good port of call for coasting vessels. It is about 10 miles from Yamada and fairly brisk coasting traffic is carried on. From the top of *Higori-yama*, a hill at N.E. of the

town, a most charming view of the sea and landscape can be commanded. It is only 180 ft. above sea level. The sea-faring folk is used to observe the weather from the hill; hence it is called *Hiyori-yama*. On the top is an old pine-tree called *Tenjin-matsu* and near by is a stone monument on which is inscribed poem of the famous Bashō. Among the islets seen to the N.E. include Anraku-jima, Suge-jima, Sakate-jima, Tōshi-jima, Momotōri-jima, etc.; to the right rising in the middle of the town is the site of the castle of the former Daimyō while to the left the cape of Obama comes into view. The mountains under foot comprise Iwasaki-yama, Ōsugi-yama, Mondo-yama, etc. The scene of the white sails of junks gliding amid the pine-clad islets resembles the view of Matsushima near Sendai.

ASAMA-YAMA, at S.E. part of Seko-mura, is 680 ft. from sea level. The mountain is full of fine old pines and cryptomerias. There is an old temple much decayed by age. A very pretty and extensive prospect is obtained from the mountain. The mountain ranges of Kishū and Kumano-nada are seen to the S.W. direction.

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Now follows a narrow defile for some miles, shut in by high and precipitous mountains tolerably well covered with trees and undergrowth, which during the verdure of summer and the varied tints of autumn, form some beautiful vistas, diversified by occasional groups of picturesque dwellings, and the ever present rushing stream pursuing its impatient course over the stones and rocks at the bottom of the gorge to

HIKIDA, and shortly afterwards emerges upon the comparatively level plain lying between the mountains and the sea, at the further extremity of which stands the town of

TSURUGA, 30 miles from Maibara.

Tsuruga is prettily situated under the shadow of high hills at the head of a narrow and deep gulf with precipitous walls of rock nearly the whole way to its mouth, which can be seen from the town, a small island midway in the opening. There is good anchorage and deep water close up to the town, and the harbour looks snug and well sheltered, but during the prevalence of northerly gales a very heavy sea rolls in, making it unsafe for vessels to lie there. The town, which is rather poor looking, offers no attractions; the trade with the north coast and Hokkaidō is not large as yet, and principally confined to fish and fish manure. Tsuruga, however, is destined to play an important part in the future trade of Japan. It is expected that with the completion of the Siberian railway the prosperity of the port will be greatly increased. Already a regular steamer service has been established between Tsuruga and Vladivostock.

KIHI SHRINE, at the eastern entrance of Tsuruga, is one of the oldest Shintō shrines in Japan. It is recorded that when the Emperor Chūai and Empress Jingō conceived the plan of conquering Korea they came to the shrine to pray for the success of their arms. The temple buildings and treasures were destroyed by fire by Ota Nobunagawa, a 16th century warrior and great hater of Buddhists, owing to the refusal of the chief priest to obey his order. The temple was restored by Matsudaira Hideyasu, Lord of Fukui. The ground covers nearly 10,000 *tsubo* of land. Among the buildings are the Honden, Heiden, Nishi-den, Higashi-den, etc. The annual festival takes place on September 4th.

FUKUI is the most thriving city in the Hokuriku district next to Kanazawa. The city, which contains a population of some 50,000, is built on almost level ground. The river Asuha-gawa runs through the town. The Tsukumobashi bridge built over the river measures 510 ft. in length and 20 ft. in width. It is of peculiar construction being half wood and half stone. The ruins of the castle of the former Daimyō are in the centre of the city. The leading product of Fukui is *habutai* which is largely exported. Fukui is the seat of the local Government office.

ASUHA-YAMA is the hill situated at the S. corner of Fukui. It may be ascended either from Ishibe and Shimidzu. On the hill are the Yakushi tower, Jizō-dō, Shōkōnsha, etc. On the top is a stone image of the Emperor Keitai (5001-31). The hill, though not very high, affords an extensive prospect of the neighbourhood and is much frequented by people during the cherry blossom season.

IBURI-BASHI is the station at which to alight for some spas. The nearest is Katayamazu which is at a distance of about 2½ miles to N.W. from Ihuri-bashi. The spa is prettily situated on a lake called *Shiba-yama* which affords boating and fishing. The spring was discovered by Mayeda Toshiaki in 1653 but it was not until 1821 that proper bathing accommodation was provided. There are six or seven inns.

YAMASHIRO SPRING is situated at about 3½ miles from Daishōji or 2½ miles from Ihuri-bashi. It may also be reached from Katayamazu in an hour by jinrikisha. It is recorded that the spring has existed from ancient times having been discovered by the priest Gyōki in 725 A.D. In the Chōtoku era (995-999) the Emperor Kwauzan visited the place during his tour through the Hokurikudō and built a temple in memory of the priest Gyōki. The spring, which gushes at the foot of Yakushiyama, is conducted to the village by means of pipes. There are about 20 good inns some of which have private baths. The large second-storied building in the centre of the village is for public bathing, the upstairs being used for the purpose of recreation. The clay produced at the place is used for the making of Kaga porcelain.

YAMANAKA SPRING is 3½ miles from Yamashiro or one hour's jinrikisha ride. The village stands on the W. bank of the Daishōji river and affords a pretty view. The bridge over the river at the entrance of the village is called *Kōrogi-bashi* (Cricket Bridge). In this neighbourhood the river forms a rapid, the water being dashed against and hurried through the rocks of all size and shape that lie or project into the river. There are



more than 20 inns. The nearest railway station is Daishōji about 6½ miles.

KANAZAWA was formerly the castle town of Daimyō Mayeda and is now the seat of the local Government of Ishikawa Prefecture. The city can be reached by rail from Fushiki in about 1½ hours, the distance being 30 miles. It also can be reached from Nanao and Tsuruga. It possesses a population of some 100,000. The town, which is 220 ft. above sea level, is picturesquely situated, the hills above it affording a pretty view. The river Saigawa runs through the S.W. part of the city while the Asano-gawa flows in the N.E. portion. The castle is now used as the headquarters of the Ninth Army Division. The castle buildings, which were among the finest in Japan, were destroyed by fire in 1881. The *Ken-roku-en* garden, situated to the right of the castle, is admitted to be one of the prettiest gardens in Japan. It covers an area of nearly 23,600 *tsubo* of ground. Formerly the garden belonged to the estate of Lord Mayeda but since his removal to Tōkyō thirty years ago it was converted into a public garden. The garden is especially noted for the running water which is much made use of in every conceivable manner. At the E. corner of the garden a stone monument erected in memory of those who fell fighting in the Satsuma rebellion of 1877. On the monument stands a bronze statue of Yamato-dakeno-mikoto 18 ft. high. The Industrial Museum is situated at the S.E. corner of the grounds. It contains a fine art room and a library. Near the museum is the temple dedicated to Sugawara Michizane, erected by Lord Mayeda Narihiro in 1825. The chief products of

Kanazawa are *habutai*, silk handkerchiefs, Kutani porcelain, lacquer wares, etc.

NANAO is 17 *ri* 13 *cho* from Kanazawa and 16 *ri* 28 *cho* from Toyama. The town, situated on the shores of a small inland sea, is the terminus of the Nanao railway. Nanao is one of the fine harbours in the Hokurikudō and much trade is carried on here, being one of the special ports for export. It possesses a population of 15,000.

WAKURA SPRING is at five miles to N.W. of Nanao, the route being practicable for jinrikisha. The spring is alkaline and is said to be efficacious for rheumatism, dyspepsia and cutaneous affections.

NAOYETSU, situated at the mouth of the Arakawa, is a town of considerable importance. During the last few years Naoyetsu has greatly grown in prosperity owing to the discovery of oil fields in the province. In the town are the offices of the International Oil Co., worked by American capital, and several Japanese oil companies. It contains a population a little over 10,000. The village of Gochi is at about two miles to S.W. of Naoyetsu. Formerly here stood the castle of Lord Uyesugi though it is now only remarkable for an exceedingly fine view afforded and the old cherry-trees

TOYAMA is the seat of the local Government of the same name and possesses a population of some 60,000. The Jinzū-gawa runs through the western part of the city. The hill called Gofuku-yama at the distance of about a mile from Toyama affords an extensive prospect of the city and the bay. At the E. foot of the hill is a peach-field which presents a pretty view when the peaches are in bloom in the spring.

## THE SANYO RAILWAY.

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Leaving the Kōbe terminus of the Tōkaidō Railway and passing under the bed of the Minatogawa, the Sanyō line takes the traveller over rice-fields to Suma, a journey of a little more than 20 minutes.

SUMA is noted for its charming scenery and is a favourite summer resort of Kōbe residents. The air is pure and the sea water limpid and well suited for sea-bathing. About a quarter of a mile to the north from the road is situated the Sumadera temple, built in 886 A.D. In the temple is placed a wooden image of Kwannon, 3 ft. 6 inches high, said to have been fished up from the sea off Wada Point several centuries ago. Many ancient relics are deposited in this temple, and these are shown to the visitor on payment of a small fee. Proceeding along the road about a mile to the west one finds a pagoda-shaped monument called Atsumori-zuka by the road-side. It is over ten feet in height and the tomb-stone, 4 feet square, partly buried in the sand. Ichinotani is situated about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the west of Suma station. The name of the place is familiar to the Japanese as the scene where a sanguinary battle was fought between the Minamoto and Taira clans in the 12th century.

From Suma the line skirts the sea coast at the foot of pine-clad hills, with the sparkling strand and blue

waters of the straits of Akashi, leading from the gulf of Osaka to the Inland Sea on the left, with the island of Awaji in the distance forming the opposite shore. The narrow frontage between Suma and Maiko is dotted with pretty Japanese villas and houses ; and the road and railway are bordered with a number of quaintly gnarled pine-trees of fantastic shapes, which form quite an avenue for some distance.

SHIOYA, 6 miles 30 chains from Kōbe, is a favourite sea-side resort of the Kōbe residents during the warm season. The place also can be reached from Kōbe by sea. The Beach House Hotel (foreign style) affords good accommodation.

MAIKO, 9 miles 28 chains from Kōbe, is wide-famed for lovely scenery. The shore is facing Awaji island across the Akashi straits. There are on the beach many pine-trees of quaint shapes, their branches overspreading in a peculiar fashion. The sparkling sands, verdant pines and the blue waters make a pleasant harmony, presenting a very charming picture to the spectator. There are many tea-houses for the accommodation of visitors. The villa of H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa is built on a hill to the north across the road. The porcelain called *Maiko-yaki* manufactured in the place is on sale.

Between Maiko and Akashi the narrowest part of the straits is passed. At Akashi, amidst a grove of pine trees are seen the remains of the old castle, and its walled and moated enclosure, formerly the stronghold of the Daimyō Matsudaira Hyōbu Tayū. The site where the castle stood has now been converted into a public garden. On the hill at the east of the garden is a temple called the

*Hitomaru Jinja.* About three-quarters of a mile from the Akashi railway station there are tea-houses, facing straits, and excellent sea-bathing can be had in the vicinity.

Issuing from Akashi, the line pursues its course a short distance from the sea-shore, over an irregular plain sprinkled with villages, to Tsuchiyama (*earth mountain*) a straggling town on the sea shore named on the *lucum non lucendo* principle, there being no mountain in the vicinity. The coast here is lined with villages, whose inhabitants are chiefly engaged in securing the fish of the denizens of the waters of the Inland Sea.

About one *ri* from Tsuchiyama is the celebrated strait or sea beach of Futami-ko, or Futami-ga-ura. There are E. Futami and W. Futami. At the latter is a temple of *Tenjin*. The scenery is extremely pretty.

From Tsuchiyama the route lies over rice-fields to a flat country to Kakogawa, from whence the right bank is occupied by low sand hills, while the sea sparkles on the left at a short distance.

TAKASAGO TEMPLE is two miles south from Kakogawa station. In the ground is the huge old pine-tree called *Aioi-no-matsu*, spreading its branches on all directions. This tree is personified and its fame is spread throughout Japan. It is regarded as the symbol of longevity and constancy in married life. The scene of a man and woman of old age engaged in raking up pine needles, which forms a favourite subject of Japanese art, is said to be laid at Takasago.

ONUYE TEMPLE can be reached from Takasago proceeding to the east after crossing the Kakogawa. In front of the temple is a bronze bell said to have been

brought by the Empress Jingō on the occasion of her expedition to Korea. It measures 3 ft. 3 in. high, 7 ft. 8 in. in circumference and 1½ in. in thickness. Close by the belfry is also a large pine-tree, called *Aioi-no-matsu*, grown from one root and divided into two trunks.

HODEN, 26 miles from Kōbe, is noted for the stone temple called *Ishi-no-Hoden*, situated on the hill-side. It is square 25 ft. in height. It looks to have been cut out of a huge stone and the roof turned to one side, surrounded by a pond, presenting the appearance as if the temple is floating on the water. Tradition says that the gods, to whom the temple is dedicated, started to build the temple in one night but the work was only half done.

Leaving Kakogawa, the river of that name is crossed by a bridge consisting of 17 spans of 75 feet, and one span of 54 feet girders; and after a little, the view of the sea is shut off by low sand hills on the left as well, up to Himeji. Just before entering the station the Ichigawa is passed by a long bridge including 18 spans of 75 feet girders, and 20 spans of 23 feet girders. On a slight eminence to the right is seen the old castle, and on the left, the islands of the Harima Nada. The castle was built in its present form by Ikeda Terumasa in 1008, and from its white colour was called Hakurojō (Snowy Heron Castle). The site was originally occupied as a camp in 948 by Sadanori, son of Akamatsu Norimura, Daimyō of Harima, but since the year 1334 had been held for the Ashikaga family, until in 1441 its defenders were besieged and defeated by Yamana Sōzen. Akamatsu Masanori recovered possession in 1467, and in 1577 the whole country submitted to Hideyoshi, who built the castle in three

storeys, giving it the name of *Taikō-maru*, and in 160 — O he presented it to Ikeda Terumasa. Himeji possesses a population of 33,000 and is the garrison town of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

Between Himeji and Aboshi the Yumesakigawa is bridged with 10 spans of 75 feet girders, and 2 spans of 44 feet girders, and shortly after passing the latter station the view over the inland sea is again interrupted by sand hills, which now encompass the line on all sides. About 2 *ri* from Himeji in this neighbourhood, is the hot spring of Hyoda, the road to which passes the mountain called Shoshazan, upon whose summit is to be seen an enormous cedar tree, known as *Shoshazan-zō-ippōn-sugi*.

SAGINO-YU HOT SPRINGS are situated about 18 miles north from the Waki Station, a journey of four hours by jinrikisha. There is good hotel accommodation at this place. The return journey may be made by boat down the Kurashikigawa.

OKAYAMA, 89 miles from Kōbe, is one of the most flourishing cities on the Sanyōdō. It has a population of 57,000, the houses numbering considerably over 10,000. It was the castle town of the Daimyō, Ikeda Sashōmō, in feudal times. Besides the Kōrakuen Garden, mentioned below, the city offers many attractions in the shape of temples and gardens. There is good hotel accommodation.

KŌRAKU-EN GARDEN, situated a mile to the east of the Okayama station, is noted as an example of pure Japanese gardening, being justly regarded as one of the three most beautiful gardens in Japan. It was laid out in 1687 by Ikeda Tsunamasa, Lord of the Okayama clan,

and its entire area covers 32,000 *tsubo* of ground. There are four entrances through which access may be obtained to the grounds. The four small lakes in the garden are fed from the Asahigawa, on the bank of which the garden is situated. The water, after passing through the gardens and being used for various purposes, finally discharges itself into the river. The "Yenyōtei" is the most striking building in the garden, covering over 70 *tsubo* of land. Tame cranes may be seen strutting about in the garden. Outside is a museum where the chief products of the district are exhibited.

OKAYAMA CASTLE, situated on the W. bank of the Asahi-gawa at north-eastern part of the city, is popularly known as the "Raven Castle." The latter appellation is said to have originated owing to the fact that the outer walls of the castle were protected by black-painted boards. Some believe that the name was given in order to match the "White Heron" Castle of Himeji. At present only the donjon (*tenshu*) is preserved.

KIBITSU SHRINE, at Miyauchi, about two miles to the north of the Niwase Station, is dedicated to Kibitsu-hikono-mikoto. Tradition says that during the reign of the Emperor Suinin (97-128 B.C.) a son of the King of Korea came over to Japan with a number of his followers on an expedition of subjugation. He is described as being 14 feet in height, with strong muscles, and of a brutal and merciless disposition. He took up his abode at a place now called Niiyama in Bitchū province where he built a stronghold. He waged war against the people of the neighbourhood and treated them most cruelly. The Emperor commanded Kibitsu-no-mikoto to subdue the



foreign invaders and after several sanguinary encounters  
 the Japanese commander killed the Korean leader.  
 The shrine stands where the last battle was fought. Turning

left after passing a huge *torii* at Magane-mura an  
 avenue of overshadowing old trees leads to a flight of stone

The main shrine measures 62 feet by 56 feet  
 stands amid very pretty surroundings. Various  
 isles are connected with this shrine.

FUKUYAMA, 125 miles from Kōbe, is an important  
 on the Sanyō lō and a good deal of trade is carried  
 with the districts bordering on the Inland Sea.  
 Formerly it was the castle town of the Daimyō, Abe  
 -kami, whose castle grounds have now been converted  
 into a public garden. The town has a population of  
 15,500.

TOMOTSU is a little thriving port on the Inland Sea  
 ten miles south from the Fukuyama Station. There  
 is a good jinrikisha road from Fukuyama to Tomotsu.  
 It can also be reached by boat. On the beach there is  
 a temple called the Fukusenji, belonging to the  
 Buddhist sect. Very beautiful and extensive views of the  
 Inland Sea and the provinces of Shikoku beyond can be  
 obtained from the temple grounds.

Before reaching Onomichi the line again debauches  
 the coast, preparing the traveller for the charming  
 which he ought to make at the town, in order to  
 obtain the superb views from the hills, easy of ascent,  
 which rise directly behind the town.

ONOMICHI, 138 miles from Kobe, is a bustling sea-  
 town of nearly 25,000 inhabitants. A large coast  
 trade is carried on with other Inland Sea points. Visitors

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should not fail to ascend a hill, at the back of the town on which is situated a somewhat dilapidated temple named the Senkōji built, it is said, eight centuries ago. A fine view of the city and of the sea which is commanded from the hill well repays the trouble of making the ascent.

From Onomichi the line again turns inland, exchanging coast scenery for a succession of low lying hill and lovely valleys until after about two hours we reach Hiroshima.

HIROSHIMA, 190 miles from Kobe, or a journey of about ten hours by rail, is the most important and prosperous city on the Sanyōdo. It is the seat of the Local Government Office and of the garrisons of the Fifth Army Division. The city has a population of some 130,000. It was here that during the Japan-China war of 1894-95 His Majesty the Emperor of Japan established his Headquarters, from which he directed the operations of the campaign. Also during the progress of the war an extraordinary session of the Diet was convoked here for the purpose of voting the necessary war funds. The port of Ujina, about three miles south of Hiroshima, is an excellent and very convenient harbour, and during the late war with China the embarkation and disembarkation of the troops and the shipment of supplies, etc., for the most part, took place here. It is connected with Hiroshima by railway. Hiroshima had for several centuries been the castle town of the Asano family, a well-known Daimyō, until the feudal system was abolished at the beginning of the present Meiji era some thirty years ago. The castle is now occupied by the garrison. A five-storied donjon (*tenshu*) 108 feet high, stands in the centre of the castle enclosure.

THE PUBLIC GARDEN (*Kōyēn*) is situated close by Futaba-yama hill at the northern end of the city. Access to it may be obtained by crossing a bridge on the Kanlayama-gawa. In the garden are many different trees, among which the cherry and maple predominate. There are several temples in the grounds, of which one, called the *Nigitsu-jinja*, is the most important. It affords a fine view of the city of Hiroshima.

MIYAJIMA is 203 miles from Kobe or 12 miles from Hiroshima. Itsukushima, or more commonly called Ak-no-Miyajima, is an island situated about 13 miles to the west of Hiroshima. It rises to a height of some 1,800 feet and is about 20 miles in circumference. The island is regarded as one of the "Three Most Beautiful Sights in Japan, or *Sankei* as they are called by Japanese. The other two are Matsushima in Rikuzen and Amanohashidate in Tango. Visitors to Miyajima should alight at the station of the same name which is the fifth from Hiroshima Station and a ferry will convey them to the sacred island. It can also be reached by steamer from various ports on the Inland Sea. The town of Itsukushima is on the beach at the northern extremity of the island and has a population of some 3,500, most of whom gain in their livelihood from visitors to this lovely island. The temple at the centre of the town is dedicated to three Shin-Goddesses, daughters of Susanō-no-mikoto, namely Ichikishima-Hime, Tagori-Hime, and Tagitsu-Hime. Tradition says that in the reign of the Empress Suiko (593-628 A.D.) two old men were fishing in the neighbourhood of Miyajima, when there appeared a boat coming from the west bearing a scarlet sail. On its approaching the sho-

the boat was found to contain the three goddesses mentioned above. They asked the fishermen to build a temple for them after obtaining leave from the Empress's Court as they proposed to remain there for the protection of the local people. The divine request was duly obeyed and a temple was erected and dedicated to the goddesses. The residence of the head priest of the temple has been destroyed by fire and the archives containing the records of the temple since its construction having been lost no trustworthy information as to its vicissitudes is available. When Taira-no Kiyomori was chief of Aki Province during the 12th century he effected the complete renovation and improvement of the temple and other buildings attached to it, bringing them to their present state of grandeur and magnificence. Since that time various Emperors and Shōguns have paid visits to the temple and in several instances they made liberal donations towards the funds of the temple.

The main temple (*Honden*) measures 80 feet by 39 feet and the *Heiden*, *Haiden* and *Haraiden* are placed before it. In front of the last-named is the *butai*, or elevated dancing-stage, about 18 feet square, on either side of which are bronze lions and stone *tōrō*. On either side of the dancing stage are flat dancing stages 186 *tsubo* in extent, jutting out on the shallow water which reaches the floor at high tide. The huge *torii* stands in the sea in front of the temple. On either side of the *Haiden* (Hall for Worship) is a winding gallery (*kwairō*) 288 feet long, hung with iron *tōrō*. When all the temple lanterns are lighted they produce a splendid effect—and this may be obtained by any visitor on payment of three

yen. Behind the temple there is an exhibition which contains several hundred art treasures.

Proceeding to the south from behind the temple a charming spot called *momiji-dani* (maple valley) is reached. As its name indicates the place is full of maple trees, amid which a clear and placid stream winds its course. There are many deer, quite tame, roaming about the spot. These animals, with a pair of crows to be found in the temple grounds, are supposed to be "divine messengers" of the Goddesses to whom the temple, or rather the island, is dedicated. On a hill named Kameiyama is a large hall said to be capable of containing a thousand mats (which means that it is 3,000 feet square). There is also a pagoda on the hill.

From Hiroshima the railway leaves the coast, and the view becomes a constant succession of glimpses of bays, headlands, islands, verdure-crowned hills of fantastic shapes, and broad stretches of water covered with sails of coasters and fishermen.

IWAKUNI, 215 miles from Kobe, was formerly the castle town of the Daimyō Kikkawa, and has now a population of nearly 10,000. The town is noted chiefly in connection with a unique bridge called *Kintai-kyō* which is widely known in Japan owing to its peculiar style of construction. It spans the Nishiki-gawa and its total length is 750 feet. The bridge consists of five arches which rest on four stone foundations. It was built in 1673 when foreign styles of bridging were quite unknown in the country and it is greatly admired by the Japanese. It has undergone repairs several times but the original design remains unaltered.

MITAJIRI, 274 miles from Kobe, is a sea-port town of some importance. About a mile from Mitajiri the town of Miyaichi is reached. The latter has a population of some 3,000.

YAMAGUCHI is the seat of the Prefectural Office (*kenchō*) of the same name and possesses a population of about 15,000. The castle, occupied by the Daimyō Mōri in pre-Restoration days, is still in good preservation.

SHIMONOSEKI, otherwise called Bakan, is situated at the southern extremity of the mainland and faces Moji across the strait. It is a shipping port of considerable importance. The place has also many historical associations. At Dannoura a sanguinary battle was fought between the forces of the Minamoto and Taira clans in the 12th century resulting in the annihilation of the latter. In 1863 the combined squadrons of England, France, Holland, and the United States, consisting of eighteen warships, bombarded the town and destroyed the batteries constructed at the entrance of the strait for the purpose of barring the passage of foreign vessels. This affair arose out of the attempt on the part of the Prince of the Chōshū clan to prevent the passage of foreign vessels into the Inland Sea through the strait. American, Dutch and French merchantmen were fired on by the retainers of the warlike Prince and several men were killed. The upshot of the trouble was that the Shogunate Government was exacted an indemnity of \$3,000,000 by the victors who divided the spoils among themselves. Many years afterwards the American Government, recognising the unjust nature of the exaction, restituted its share of the indemnity to Japan. This procedure of America has been greatly

admired and appreciated by the Japanese. During the Japan-China war of 1894-95 Shimonoseki derived importance from the fact that it was made the seat of peace negotiations between Li Hung-chang and the Japanese plenipotentiaries, and what is known as the Shimonoseki Treaty was concluded here. In the city is a restaurant called the *Shunpanro*, which has become well known on account of its being used as the place of meeting between Viceroy Li and the Japanese representatives during the progress of the peace negotiations. The Kameyama temple, situated on the top of a hill, is dedicated to the Emperor Ōjin. The ground is thickly wooded and an extensive view of the city and the sea can be had.

Visitors to Shimonoseki and Moji are warned against taking photographs in the neighbourhood of these places as the act is prohibited owing to the proximity of fortifications.

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## THE KYUSHU RAILWAY.

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The Kyūshū Railway consists of four principal lines, namely, the Nagasaki line, Yatsushiro line, Hōshū line and Chikuhō line. The first-named is the trunk line and runs from Nagasaki to Moji to effect connection with the Sanyō Railway. The Yatsushiro line branches off at Tosu and goes to Yatsushiro via Kumamoto while the Chikuhō line bifurcates at Wakamatsu and proceeds to Ōkuma by traversing the richest coal districts in Japan. The Hōshū line branches off at Kokura, 7 miles from Moji, and runs to Usa by passing through the places where coal mining is carried on briskly.

### NAGASAKI LINE.

NAGASAKI, situated on the western shore of Hizen province, on the island of Kyūshū, is the first Japanese port of call for the traveller coming from Europe and China ports. The port was formerly called Fukae-ura but since Nagasaki Kojirō built his castle here in the 12th century it has been called by the present name. Nagasaki is sometimes called by Japanese the "Crane Harbur" owing to its fancied resemblance to the shape of a crane. It is the cradle of foreign trade in Japan. During the 16th century the foreign trade of the port



grew into considerable extent, Portugueses and Spaniards being the chief traders. In 1673 the Portuguese and Spaniards were driven out of the port by the Government. The Dutch and Chinese were, however, allowed to remain. For many centuries, while the rest of the country was shut up to foreign intercourse, Nagasaki continued to keep up trade with the outside world though with the inevitable fluctuations owing to the caprice of the Government. It is no exaggeration to say that the modern civilization of Japan first obtained access to Nagasaki whence it has gradually spread throughout the country.

The native town extends about two miles to the north of the foreign settlement. Deshima, the site of early Dutch colony, is situated on the N.W. side. The island was made in 1670 by means of reclamation of the foreshore near Yedo-machi originally for the accommodation of the Spaniards, though it was later occupied by the Dutch, who then traded with the natives at Hirado. Formerly Deshima resembled the shape of a fan and was therefore called *Ôgi-jima* (Fan Island), but the shape has now been changed owing to the work to alter the course of the river at its mouth. At Akumoura, on the opposite side of the harbour, are Engine Works established at the time of the Tokugawa Government, the oldest of the kind in Japan. At Tategami, a little further on, there are two splendid docks. One is 523 ft. long, 28 ft. deep and the other 371 ft., 78 ft. deep. The docks and Engine Works, together with a patent slip on the E. side of the harbour, belong to the Mitsu Bishi Co. The city possesses a population of 12,000 and contains 87 *machi* or streets.

SUWA TEMPLE, commonly known as *O-Suwa-sama*, will easily be identified by a large bronze *torii* at the foot of the steps. The *torii*, which is one of the largest in Japan, was restored in 1893, the old one being destroyed by a typhoon in 1874. The temple is generally known by foreigners as the "Bronze Horse Temple" on account of a bronze horse, which stands in the courtyard. There are also a pair of fine porcelain lamp-posts, a model of a Chinese sailing-vessel, etc. From the court-yard another flight of steps leads to the Suwa Temple, to the left of which is situated a garden. The latter commands a fine view of the city and harbour and when the cherries are in bloom in April the place is visited by many holiday-makers. There are several tea-houses in the garden at which refreshments can be had. On his way down from the garden the visitor will notice the Prefectural Assembly building (*Kenkai Gijidō*) near which stands a stone monument erected in memory of Dr. Siebold.\*

\* Dr. von Siebold was the author of many books on the zoology, botany, language, and bibliography of Japan and the neighbouring lands. Appointed leader of a scientific mission fitted out at Batavia, he landed at Deshima in August, 1823. By means of strenuous endeavours he obtained an extraordinary hold over the Japanese, suspicious and intractable as they then were. Having, in 1826, accompanied to Yedo (Tōkyō) the Dutch Embassy, Siebold obtained permission to remain behind—the sole European in that great Asiatic capital, then absolutely sealed against the outer world. He was retained by the Shōgun's Court under the excuse that he would teach Japanese doctors the medical science of the West. His leisure he utilised in multifarious scientific researches. Finally suspected of complicity in treason, Siebold was cast into a dungeon, from which he emerged only on Jan. 18th, 1830, with strict orders never to return to Japan. Arriving in Holland he received honours and spent the next twenty-nine years in writing his numerous works.—Abridged from *Things Japanese*.

The *Suwa-no-Matsuri*, held on the 7th, 8th and 9th October every year, is the most well-known festival at Nagasaki and is observed with the all pomp and glamour of former days. Processions and dancing, participated in by *geisha* and girls gorgeously attired, are the most prominent features of the festival, which is kept up for three days with great fervour. During the festival all business is practically suspended.

MATSUNO-MORI TEMMANGU, dedicated to Sugawara Michizane, situated near the Suwa temple, is said to have been built in imitation of that of Kameido Tenjin on the suburbs of Tōkyō. The ground is full of tall trees which afford refreshing shade in summer. There is a small pond over which a stone bridge is spanned. Some excellent specimen of carvings may be seen on the balustrades of the temple.

SAMPOU, a small Buddhist temple, the site of which is marked by a red-painted gate at the foot of a hill. Eighty-eight stone images of Kōbō Daishi are to be seen on the hill. The festival of the temple takes place in April when it is visited by a large number of people.

WAKAMIYA INARI, at the rear of a Shinto shrine called Suijin-sha, may be seen a long row of red-painted *torii*, which lead up to the temple. A few years ago a new temple was built and a pretty garden was laid out.

KASAGASHIRA is a hill standing at an end of the town and an extensive prospect of the city and harbour can be commanded from its top. It is a favourite place for kite-flying parties in the spring when a number of kite-fliers, young and old, assemble here and contest to

cut down each other's kites with strings coated over with ground glass. Near the top of the hill there were a pair of stately pine-trees which were admired by many, but one of these was blown down by the typhoon of 1894.

SOFUKUJI TEMPLE, at Imakago-machi, of much local renown, is perhaps the most interesting temple at Nagasaki. It belongs to the Ōbaku sect but the date of its founding is unknown. The temple can easily be identified by the red-coloured massive gate standing in its front. The special object of interest is a huge iron cauldron, 15½ ft. in diameter, 6½ ft. high, and weighing 2,620 lbs., placed on one side of the gate. It is said that the cauldron was cast by a Chinese priest more than 200 years ago, for the purpose of boiling and distributing rice gruel to the distressed, when a great famine prevailed in the locality. On one side of the inner gate stands the well-known pine-tree called *Gwaryū-no-matsu* (Dragon Pine).

KIYOMIDZU TEMPLE, dedicated to Goddess Kwannon, is reached by turning to the left after coming out of the Sofukuji temple mentioned above. The Shinto shrine close by is the Yasaka Jinja formerly called Gion. The temples stand on a hill, like the Kiyomidzu temple of Kyoto, and a beautiful view of the city can be commanded. There are smaller temples dedicated to Jizō, Shōden, and other deities.

KWANNON WATERFALL is an objective point of popular picnics. The way leads over the Himi-tōge Pass which extends about three miles from Ichinose to the other side of Nagasaki. The new road has been opened and is practicable for jinrikisha. A pretty

prospect of landscape and sea is obtained from the top of the pass. At the village of Yagami the road turns to the left towards the hills and a further journey of two miles along the hill-side brings the visitor to the temple of Kwannon. The distance from Nagasaki is ten miles. The projecting piece of land where the temple stands is called Shiomisaki. The court-yard of the temple is lined with stone images of Kwannon and Fudō. On the bank of the stream flowing from the fall are planted azaleas, camellias, cherry-trees and maples. The cascade, measuring about 50 feet, shoots over a precipice into a deep pool below. The place is a favourite summer resort of the Nagasaki people. On the 15th of the 8th month (old style) the temple ground is crowded by people who come there to see the full moon rise.

MICHINO-O ONSEN is about five miles distant from Nagasaki or 20 minutes' walk from Michino-o Station. The cold saline spring there was discovered in 1867. The spring is much visited by Japanese as well as foreigners for the purpose of bathing and pleasure. From the eminence in the pretty garden there a fine view of the Ōmura bay and neighbourhood can be obtained. On the way to Michino-o at a distance of about 2½ miles from the town is a hill marked by a cross erected on it. It is known among the Christians by the name of St. Hill owing to its fancied resemblance to that historical place. It was in the valley behind the spot where the cross stands that twenty-four native Christians were crucified during the Tokugawa period. The picture of the scene of the execution made in France is now preserved in the Roman Catholic Church at Sagari-matsu.

OBAMA, about 24 miles from Nagasaki, may be reached either by jinrikisha or steamer. The mineral spring, which is said to possess great efficacy for rheumatism, is much frequented.

UNZEN is noted for its sulphur springs which are said to be specially efficacious for certain diseases, incised wounds, etc. It is 2,550 ft. above sea level and the beautiful scenery and invigorating atmosphere make the place a perfect sanatorium. The number of foreigners visiting the springs, not only from Nagasaki but from Shanghai, Hongkong and other China ports, has greatly increased of late years and there are now three hotels for the accommodation of foreigners. On the summit of the mountain is the crater resembling a taper in its shape.

SHIMABARA, 13 miles from Unzen or 30 miles from Nagasaki, is well known in connection with the tragic incidents of the persecution of the native Christians in the 17th century. The N. part of the town is called *Jōka* and the N. part *Minato*. Busy traffic of coasting vessels is carried on in the port. The sea near Shimabara, studded with a large number of islets, affords an extremely pretty view. There is a lighthouse at the end of the wharf.

ISAHAYA, 18½ miles from Nagasaki, is a town of some importance, having a population of about 10,000. The Hommyō-gawa, on the banks of which the town is built, is spanned by a fine stone bridge with two arcadian passages under it.

ŌMURA, 26 miles from Nagasaki was formerly the castle town of Lord Ōmura, whose castle is still in good

preservation. It possesses a population of more than 10,000. Steamers daily ply between here and Taino-ura.

URESHINO SPRING is situated on the left bank of the Ureshino-gawa and possesses a population of about 1,200. Visitors to this hot spring should alight at Sonogi station, the distance being  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Tradition says that the spring was discovered by the Empress Jingō after the return from her expedition to Korea. It is one of the best springs in Kyūshū and the annual number of visitors is estimated at 15,000.

HAIKI, 48 miles from Nagasaki, is the junction for Sasebo—one of the three important Japanese naval ports. It is only  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Haiki.

ARITA,  $57\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Nagasaki, is situated in a valley surrounded by high peaks on all sides. A greater part of the inhabitants, who number about 6,500, are engaged in the manufacture of porcelain for which the district is famous. There are several potteries in the town, of which the Kōransha and Seiji Kaisha are the largest. The annual consumption of clay is put at 760,000 lbs. and the number of porcelain turned out at a million valued at Y.370,000. The industry was first introduced by Lord Nabeshima Naoshige, who followed Hideyoshi's expedition to Korea, and brought back several potters to Japan and started potteries at Arita.

IMARI,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Arita by rail, is a town of some 5,000 inhabitants. The name of the place is familiar to Japanese owing to the production of porcelain called *Imari-yaki*. As a matter of fact, however, the porcelain is made at Arita and brought to Imari for export.

TAKEO, 65 miles from Nagasaki, is noted for its hot mineral spring. The town is surrounded by high hills on three sides having an opening only at the S.E. direction. The spring is believed to be efficacious for dyspepsia and consumption. The number of visitors to Takeo is increasing yearly. At present the annual number is computed at considerably over three millions.

SAGA, 82½ miles from Nagasaki, is the celebrated castle town of the Nabeshima family, whose present representative is Marquis Nabeshima. The town is situated on level ground five miles distant from the sea. The population is estimated at 27,000. There are in the town the Prefectural Government Office, Law Courts and other public buildings. Of the old castle, which was situated in the centre of the town, the moat and stone walls now remain. The castle was originally built by Ryūzōji Takanobu under whose authority the whole provinces of Kyūshū were brought at one time.

TOSU, 98 miles from Nagasaki, is the junction for the line going to Yatsushiro via Kumamoto and north to Moji. It is an insignificant village to call for special notice.

#### MOJI-YATSUSHIRO LINE.

MOJI, situated on the Kyūshū side of the strait, is the northern terminus of the Kyūshū railway. Within the last ten years the prosperity of the town has greatly increased owing to the construction of the railway and the increase in the number of steamers calling at the port for the purpose of coaling. A large quantity of coal is exported from the port.



KOKURA, seven miles from Moji, was formerly the castle town of the Ogasawara family and is now occupied by the garrison entrusted with the defence of the Shimonoseki strait. The town possesses a population of over 20,000.

ŌKURA, 11 miles from Moji, is the station to alight for the Government Iron Foundry at Wakamatsu. The output from the collieries on the Chikuhō line is brought to Wakamatsu and exported from here. The town has considerably grown in importance since the construction of the railway.

HAKOZAKI, 45 miles from Moji, is noted for the temple of Hakozaki Hachiman situated within a couple of minutes walk from the station. The temple stands in prettily laid-out grounds with an avenue of fir-trees. At the N. end of the grounds on the sea-shore is a large stone *torii*. The great festival takes place on the 15th of the 8th month (old style). It is one of the old and celebrated temples in Japan.

NAJIMA, about two miles north of Hakozaki station, is a village situated in the mouth of the Tatara-gawa. On the sea-shore are seven or eight stones of peculiar shapes called *Hobashira-ishi* (Mast Stones), 6 to 7 ft. long, and 2 to 3 ft. in diameter. Tradition says that the junk in which Empress Jingō returned from her expedition to Korea, was wrecked on the way and the mast was left on the sea-shore. It has been petrified and on some of the stones what are supposed to be marks of iron hoops are said to be visible. On an eminence, the site of the castle, stands an old small temple of *Benten*. A pretty view of the bay and islands can be commanded from the hill.

HAKATA, 47½ miles from Moji, is one of the important harbours in Kyūshū, being a special port for export. Formerly Hakata was an independent sea-port town but some years ago it was incorporated with the municipality of Fukuoka, which is only separated by the river Nakagawa. The town is noted for the production of silk fabrics called *Hakata-ori*, which is mostly used for ladies' sash. The *Higashi-Kōen* (Public Garden), laid out in 1878, covers 75,800 *tsubo* of land and is full of fir-trees. There are several tea-houses and places of amusement in the ground. The Shōkonsha shrine, to the east of the garden, is erected to the memory of those who fell fighting for their country. The festival takes place in the spring and autumn.

FUKUOKA, formerly the castle town of the Kuroda family, lords of Chikuzen, is now the seat of the local Government of the same name. It contains a population of over 60,000. The stone walls of the castle, which is now occupied by a military garrison, are said to have been built with the materials of the walls constructed at Hakata for defence against the invasion of the Mongolians in the 13th century. The *Nishi Kōen* Garden, on a solitary hill at the N.W. part of the city, affords a beautiful view of the sea and country as well as the whole city. On the hill is a temple called the Aratsu Jinja amid a group of pine-trees. The garden was opened in 1882 and is 10,800 *tsubo* in extent. The mountains visible to the S.W. are Raizan and Tsukishi-Fuji. Fukuoka boasts of many temples among which may be mentioned Torikai Hachiman, Shōrinji, Keigo Jinja, Mangyōji, Shōfukuji, and Shōtenji.

KWARAN-DAKI WATERFALL, at Ishigama, is about 8 miles from Fukuoka and is practicable for jinrikisha within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of the fall. It is 170 ft. high and 30 ft. wide. Formerly the fall was dashed against the rocks projecting in the mid-way and the water spreading on all directions presented the spectacle of "scattering flowers." Hence it is called *Kwaran-daki*. In the vicinity of the fall are azaleas and wistarias which are in their best in May. Unfortunately the view is restricted.

At Nishi-mura, not far from the above-mentioned fall, is another waterfall called Tsūten-daki. It is 120 ft. high and 10 ft. wide and forms a source of the Muromi-gawa. The upper part of the fall is hidden by overshadowing trees. It falls into a deep pool below. The path is steep and the fall is accessible with some difficulty. The mountain abounds in maple-trees; and therefore the fall is often called Momiji-daki. An extensive prospect of the city of Fukuoka and harbour can be commanded. When there is much water in the fall after rain it may be seen from the city.

FUTSUKA-ICHI,  $56\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Moji, is the station for Dazaifu, where there is the famous temple dedicated to Sugawara Michizane. The distance between the station and Dazaifu is a little over two miles and can be done in jinrikisha. In early times the place was the seat of the Government of Kyūshū and also it was here that Sugawara Michizane, a Minister and great scholar in the Mikado's Court, was exiled in the 10th century having fallen a victim of calumny. At the end of the village is a large bronze *torii*. By passing under it and going over the pavement for some yards the walk turns to the left leading

to the second *torii*. The visitor then comes to the large pond over which are spanned two draw bridges. The pond contains numerous carp. In front of the bridges stands the gate-house flanked by long corridors. Within the gate-house is situated the temple which is absolutely free from any showy ornamentation and remarkable for its simplicity. In the court-yard are a number of bronzes, representing cows, mythological animals, etc., and many magnificent camphor-trees. Some years ago a garden was laid out at the rear of the temple where many plum-trees, which are said to have been much loved by the great scholar in whose memory the temple is dedicated, are planted and a waterfall was made. In 1902 the great festival took place here for many days in celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of Tenjin, and the temple was visited by thousands of people from different parts of the country. The monthly festival takes place on the 25th.

TEMPAI-ZAN stands out prominently to the right of Futsuka-ichi station and commands an extensive view. The distance from the Musashi spring to the top of the hill is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Here there is a temple dedicated to Michizane, who, according to tradition, ascended the hill during his exile and appealed his innocence to the heaven. The hill is crowned by an old pine-tree, called *Aioi-no-matsu*, the root of which is divided into two parts.

MUSASHI SPRING, situated at  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south from Futsuka-ichi station, is much visited by Japanese. The spring gushes out from the bed of the Musashi-gawa and people take their baths in the reservoirs sunk in the earth. The village itself offers no attraction.

TOSU, 65½ miles from Moji, is the junction for Nagasaki.

KURUME, 69½ miles from Moji, formerly the castle town of the Arima family, contains a population of nearly 30,000. The town is situated on level ground, the Chikugo-gawa flowing in the N.W. direction of the city. The chief products are a figured blue cotton fabric (*kongasuri*) and oil paper umbrellas. From the ground of the Shinowara Jinja, built on the site where the castle stood, an extensive view, including the Chikugo-gawa and Kōra-san, can be had.

KŌRA-SAN, five miles from Kurume, is often mentioned in history. On the summit is the Kōra Jinja, one of the ancient temples in Japan. The temple ground, which covers nearly 35,000 *tsubo* of land, is full of azaleas. Many people make pilgrimage to the temple, the festival of which takes place on the 9th of the 9th month (old style).

ŌMUTA, 90 miles from Moji, is a thriving town chiefly on account of the works of the Miike Coal Mines. It contains a population of some 20,000.

TAKASE, 104 miles from Moji, is a town of some importance and is known principally in connection with the location of the headquarters of H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa there during the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877. Good views of Ousenga-take are obtained from the town.

KUMAMOTO, 121½ miles from Moji, formerly the seat of the Daimyōs of Higo province, is situated in the middle of the rivers Shirakawa and Tsuboi-gawa. It contains a population of some 57,000. The city was devastated during the Satsuma Rebellion and the

present town, which is clean and well-kept, was built after its destruction in 1877. Of the castle, one of the most celebrated in Japan, built by Katō Kiyomasa three centuries ago, only one turret remains to attest its former grandeur. It was in this castle that General Viscount Tani, now a member of the House of Peers, held out against the siege extending for 50 days during the Satsuma rebellion. The castle grounds are now occupied by the Army but permission to visit them may be obtained by applying to the Kenchō. The Fujisaki Jinja, one of the oldest temples in Kumamoto, is dedicated to the Emperor Chūai and his consort, Empress Jingō. It is situated on the W. bank of the Shirakawa. The festival takes place on the 15th of the 8th month (old style) when a display of pageantry is made. The festival of the Shōkonsha is celebrated in May every year at which horse-racing and wrestling and a display of fireworks are the chief features of entertainment. The Hommyōji temple, outside the town, belonging to the Nichiren sect, is well-known as the burial place of the famous warrior, Katō Kiyomasa. Both sides of the long flight of steps leading to the temple are lined with cherry-trees and stone *tōrō*. It is visited by a large number of pilgrims who chant the *odaimoku* while in the temple.

YATSUSHIRO, 143½ miles from Moji, is the western terminus of the North-western Kyūshū railway. It is a large town situated on the mouth of the Kuma-gawa, containing a population of 12,000. The town is built in picturesque surroundings with the river in front and the sea to the west. It is noted for the manufacture of its faience. Of late years several cement factories have been

built on the sea-shore. Among the temples are Taiganji, Kenshōji and Yatsushiro Jinja.

#### THE HŌSHU LINE.

Those who desire to travel by this line may change cars either at Kokura, 7½ miles from Moji, or Orio, 10 miles further on. The line has been built principally with the object of tapping the various collieries along the route. The chief places of interest on this line are Hiko-san and Yabakei. Visitors to Hiko-san alight at Yusubaru station whence the distance is 10 miles of which seven can be done in jinrikisha. The Hiko-san temple, situated on the mountain of the same name, is known to have existed from time immemorial. It is recorded that when the Emperor Jimmu, the Japanese Romulus, set out on his expedition to the east, sent a messenger to the temple to pray for the success of his arms. Since that time the temple has been worshipped by many succeeding Emperors and it enjoyed great influence as well as affluence. At one time the temples numbered 3,600 and the priests have been known as *Yamabushi*. During the 12th century the warrior Ōtomo attacked the mountain, routed the priests and destroyed the temples. At present barely 200 remain. A large number of pilgrims visit Hiko-san annually. The distance between the main temple and the bronze *torii* at the middle of the mountain is 3 miles. The ascent is steep but views are exceedingly delightful.

BABAKEI is the name given by the well-known scholar and poet, Rai Sanyō, after a Chinese scene, to a stretch of the valley along the Yamakuni-gawa screened

by steep, rocky, wooded heights. The curious and quaintly beautiful rock scenery with precipitous crags above and foaming rapids below is the typical of this wide-famed place. It has been sung by many poets who come from different parts of the country to admire the unique scenery. The celebrated and curious temple of Rakanji stands at the N. end of Yabakei. By crossing the bridge at Ao-mura and turning to the left the temple gate is reached. The temple, which belong to the Sōdō sect, was founded by Kūya Shōnin. On the hill there are a great number of stone images of Buddha, some in caves, which are estimated at 3,700 in all.

USA HACHIMAN, situated at the eastern part of the village, is one of the ancient and celebrated temples in Japan. There are three main temples which are respectively dedicated to the Emperor Ōjin, Empress Jingō and a Shintō god. The temples have been destroyed by fire several times since their founding. The buildings are magnificent and the grounds extensive and are visited by people at all the time of the year.

#### KAGOSHIMA.

KAGOSHIMA, the seat of the local Government of the same name, contains a population of over 70,000. It can be reached from Kōbe by steamer and also from Nagasaki either by sea or overland. The name "Kagoshima," meaning "deer country," is said to have been given owing to the fact that in ancient times the district abounded with deer. Kagoshima has played a conspicuous part in modern Japanese history and its name is familiar among the Japanese. The bombardment of the city by



a British squadron under the command of Admiral Kuper, took place on August 15th 1863, owing to the refusal of Prince Shimadzu to give satisfaction for the murder of Richardson\* at Namamugi, near Yokohama. The forts were dismantled and a large part of the city was burnt. The British squadron also suffered severely. The captain and commander of the flag-ship were killed, the total loss being 63 in killed and wounded. The last battle of the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877, headed by Saigō Takamori, was also fought in the city which was again reduced to ashes. On the hill behind the town popularly called Shiroyama stood the castle of the former Daimyō. At Iwasaki-dani at the rear of Shiroyama is the cave in which the rebel leader is said to have committed *harakiri* on the defeat of his forces. From Kagoshima, a trip may be made to Tanega-shima, Yaku-shima, Sakura-jima and the volcano Kirishima-yama.

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\* It was on a day in September, 1862, that a party of four, including a lady, rode out of Yokohama in the direction of Kawasaki and went as far as Namamugi when they met the train of Prince Shimadzu coming from the opposite direction. The party attempted to cross the train. Thereupon they were attacked by the retainers of the warlike Prince with drawn swords. For a time the party defended themselves with revolvers but Richardson was cut down and killed. The rest of the party, however, managed to escape, two of them, the lady and a gentleman, were seriously wounded.

# THE TOKAIDO RAILWAY.

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## FROM TOKYO SOUTHWARDS.

From Tōkyō (Shimbashi Station) this Railway has been constructed as a double line as far as Yokohama, the principal open port of Japan, where as already stated, all lines of steamship communication converge. The first station from Shimbashi is

SHINAGAWA, which is the junction for the line to Hachioji, again branching off at Shinjuku; and for the line to Akabane, where a connection is formed with the line from Uyeno, the other metropolitan terminus, by which travellers proceed to the north and north-eastern districts.

OMORI.—On the hill opposite the Railway Station are gardens known as *Hakkei-en* in which are planted a number of cherry and plum trees. About two miles from the station the celebrated Ikegami Temple is situated. It is dedicated to Nichiren, founder of the Nichiren sect, who died there in 1282. A portion of his remains is deposited in a small shrine called *Kotsudō*, a short way down the hill to the left close by the cemetery. This building, which is about 20 ft. in diameter and hexagonal in shape, rests on a huge stone lotus-flower. The pretty woodland scenery amidst which the temples stand offers

great attractions and the place is much favoured by picnic parties. On the 12th and 13th October every year a festival, called *Oyeshiki*, takes place at the temples when the grounds are crowded by devotees all night. During the night of the festival the devotees assemble from Tōkyō and Yokohama in many groups according to the guilds to which they belong. A procession is formed and marches on to the temple, each guild headed by large lighted lanterns. As they walk on the men and women forming the procession chant the *Odaimoku* and beat peculiar flat drums with great fervour.

From the Ōmori station the electric railway runs to the temple of Daishi at Kawasaki via the plum-garden at Kabata and the popular Inari temple of Haneda. The plum garden is situated about two miles from Ōmori and is visited by many people from Tōkyō and Yokohama in February and March when the plums are in bloom.

The temple of Haneda-no-Inari is about two miles from Kabata. It stands on the mouth of the river Rokugō and the place affords an extensive view of the Tōkyō bay. The temple itself is a small and uninteresting affair but exceedingly popular, especially among the people of gay quarters and speculators. It has grown in popularity during the last few years as to be a serious rival of the old and more dignified temple of Daishi across the river. The immense number of small red-painted *torii*, placed in front of the temple, which were offered up by those whose prayers have been effective, testifies to the liberality of the deity to hear the conflicting wishes of many believers. Several tea-houses have been built in the neighbourhood

among which are the Haneda-kwan and Kaname-kwan. Those who desire to go to Kawasaki may take boat up the river.

**KAWASAKI.**—Just before reaching Kawasaki, the river Rōkugō is crossed by a long iron bridge, consisting of six spans of 100 feet and 24 spans of 40 feet girders. From the station the electric railway carries the visitor to the Temple of Daishi in ten minutes. The 21st of every month is the festival of this temple when extra trains are run from Shimbashi and Yokohama for the convenience of visitors. The handsome gateway was built in 1897 and the images of Niō in it were placed there in 1902 being contributed by the believers of Yokohama. The ground is filled with shows and petty traders on the festival days. The temple is a favourite holiday resort of the Tōkyō and Yokohama people.

**KANAGAWA.**—This port was named in the old Treaties among those to be opened to foreign trade, but it was afterwards deserted in favour of Yokohama. The town gives its name to the prefecture, and by a harmless fiction all the foreign Consuls used to call themselves “Consuls for Kanagawa.” Here is the relic of a fort built during the stirring period preceding the Revolution of 1868. From the hill called Takashima-yama to the right of the railway a pretty view of the bay is obtained. About two miles from there is the Bukenji temple, dedicated to Shaka, which is frequented by holiday-makers on April 8th when the cherries are in bloom. The Tōkaidō high road from Tōkyō is crossed here, and immediately afterwards most trains reach Yokohama.

HIRANUMA is the small station between Yokohama and Kanagawa built in 1901 against the wishes of the Yokohama people. The object of the railway authorities in taking and discharging passengers for the Tōkaidō through trains at this inconvenient station is to economise the time required in making a short detour to Yokohama. The Yokohama folks have been kicking at this change, which utterly ignored their expense and inconvenience, and representations have several times been made to have the system abolished, but so far without effect.

YOKOHAMA, 18 miles from Tōkyō, whence running back a little towards Kanagawa, a single line bifurcates at a short distance from the station, and passing up a long valley called Hodogaya and through a tunnel of 693 feet in length, at the summit of the ascent, descends to Totsuka.

TAYA-NO-ANA, which are generally known to foreigners as the Caves of Totsuka, is nearer to Ōfunā than from Totsuka station. They lie at a distance of a little over one mile from the former and about four miles from the latter. A guide may be engaged at a tea-house near the entrance and he will point out the carvings of Buddhist images, flowers and animals with which the walls and ceilings of the caves are adorned. It is known that the caves have existed from ancient times. In 1851 the headman of the village, named Sato, who dreamed a divine command, started work of carving the various Buddhist representations by employing artists at his expense. The caves are said to measure over three *cho* in depth.

Ōfunā, the junction for the

## YOKOSUKA LINE,

which branching off here to the left of the main line, crosses some rice fields and enters a picturesque valley, where it passes in front of several old temples, in the vicinity of which may be seen from the train a number of caves excavated in the cliffs, and supposed to have been occupied as dwelling places by the early inhabitants. The line then passes through the Ōgiga-yatsu tunnel, 502 feet in length, and emerges at

KAMAKURA, 34 miles from Tōkyō.

This place, now a mere village, was the seat of Government in Eastern Japan from the 12th to the 15th century. When Yoritomo assumed the rein of the country at the end of the 12th century he established his capital here and his Court with numerous retainers resided at Kamakura. The place is full of historical associations. But the splendour and magnificence of former days are no longer visible here. It is now only remarkable for a large temple dedicated to Hachiman, and in which a large number of relics of former chiefs, warriors, and gods are preserved. An avenue of pine-trees, now more or less imperfect, extends from the front of the temple past the Railway Station, nearly to the sea shore; and just after crossing the line of railway a path to the right takes the visitor to the Kaihin-in Hotel, and further on to the village of Hase, where about 250 yards to the right of and approached by a road from near the centre of the village, stands the celebrated colossal bronze figure of the Great Buddha, (Daibutsu), almost hidden by the trees at the opening of a small valley. Like all objects of gigantic

proportions, it fails to convey to the eye a just idea of its real size, and a feeling of disappointment frequently arises in the mind of a visitor at first sight; besides which the statue is badly placed and is dwarfed by the hills at the back. The following are the equivalent measurements as published by the priests in charge:—

	Ft.	in.
Height .....	49	7
Circumference .....	97	2
Length of face .....	8	5
From ear to ear .....	17	9
Length of eye .....	4	0
„ eyebrow .....	4	2
„ ear .....	6	7
„ nose .....	3	9
Width of mouth .....	3	2
Length from knee to knee .....	35	8
Circumference of thumb .....	3	0

There are 830 curls on the head, the eyes are of pure gold, and the silver boss on the forehead weighs 30 pounds.

HACHIMAM TEMPLE, dedicated to the God of War, is reached in five minutes by turning to the left after coming out the station. It stands on a hill called Tsuruga-oka and for this reason the temple is generally known as the Tsuruga-oka Hachiman. To the left of the flight of stone steps is the magnificent *ichō* trees, some 20 ft. in circumference. In 1218 the Shōgun Sanetomo was assassinated by his nephew near this tree. In the temple are exhibited various treasures and relics of ancient times and these may be inspected on payment of a small fee. These articles include palanquins, armours swords, robes, etc.

HASE-NO-KWANNON stands on a hill which can be reached in five minutes from the Daibutsu. The place commands a pretty view of the sea-shore. The temple is dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy the image of which is shown to the visitor on payment of a small fee. It is more than 30 ft. in height.

The bold cliff standing at the end of Yui-ga-hama is called Inamura-ga-saki. The well, situated on the road-side at Saka-no-shita on the way towards Katase, is called *Hoshi-no-ido* (Well of Stars). The water is very cool and clear. The cutting a little further on is known as Asahina-no-Kiridōshi.

Besides these Kamakura is full of places of historical and antiquarian interest among which may be mentioned the Kenchōji, Kokuonji, Engakuji, Kōmyōji, Kamakura-no-Miya, etc.

#### ENOSHIMA.

Leaving Daibutsu and proceeding along the sea shore, Katase is reached, opposite to which is the picturesque island of Enoshima, sacred to the Goddess Benten. The place is reached by crossing a long bridge built over the shore. There are many tea-houses and shops selling shell wares (*Kaizaiku*) which are very prettily made. The view from the island is extremely charming. The cave is situated at the back of the island near the shore. An aquarium was recently opened at Enoshima. This is a good place to rest and lunch ; afterwards taking jinrikisha or electric car to Fujisawa Station and returning by railway to Yokohama.



ANOTHER ROUTE.

By jinrikisha from Yokohama via Seki, the Plains of Heaven and Kanazawa to Kamakura, (Fare  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yen per man), and thence as above. The road being hilly two men to each jinrikisha will be necessary.

DISTANCES AND JINRIKISHA FARES FROM KAMAKURA STATION.

To Kaihin-in Hotel	10 <i>cho</i> , 2 men	.....	30 sen.
„ Daibutsu (Hase)	16 „ „	.....	30 „
„ Enoshima (Katas), 2 <i>ri</i>	18 „ „	.....	70 „
„ Fujisawa (direct)	2 „ 11 „	.....	70 „
„ <i>via</i> Katase	— „	.....	1.20 „
„ Kanazawa	2 „ 0 „	.....	1.00 „
„ Ofuna (from hotel)	1 „ 4 „	.....	50 „

From Kamakura the railway curves to the left and proceeding for a short distance, enters the Nagoye tunnel 1,130 feet in length, and obtains access to a large valley open on the right to the sea, of which a pleasant view is afforded, and narrowing in the other direction towards Yokosuka. Stopping at Dzushi station, the train goes on its way for some distance up the valley until nearing the sea coast again upon the side of Tōkyō bay projecting hills and bluffs offer obstacles which have to be negotiated by passing through a series of tunnels as follows :—

Numama .....	1,319 feet in length.
Taura .....	311 „
Shikkawa .....	317 „
Nagaura .....	604 „
Tanoura .....	615 „
Yoshikawa .....	519 „

When passing the short open spaces between the tunnels pretty glimpses are afforded of the various coves and inlets,

including the Torpedo Station of the Naval Department at Funakoshi; and the train emerges from the last named tunnel at

**YOKOSUKA**, 40 miles from Tōkyō, a sea-coast town situated in the southern corner of the bay of Tōkyō, about 14 miles by sea from Yokohama, the site of the Japanese Naval Headquarters and arsenal. There are also three docks capable of accommodating large vessels, and every appliance for building, docking, and repairing ships.

Near Yokosuka, at Hemi-mura, is the burial place of "Will Adams," an English pilot who accompanied a Dutch ship to Japan nearly three centuries ago, and was detained by the reigning Shōgun to teach the Japanese shipbuilding, navigation, etc. The tombs of Adams and his Japanese wife are reached by a 20 minutes walk from the railway station. Take the road to the right and then to the left up the hill. On the top of the hill to the right stand the tombs within a stone fence. On a stone in front of the tombs are the following inscriptions:—"W. Adams Tomb, Renovated Jan. 1878, to be maintained for 10 years, by order of Norman Wiard. Anzi Renroko in charge." From the hill a pretty view of the sea and landscape can be obtained.

The railway terminates at Yokosuka, but by taking jinrikisha (fare 40 sen), or walking about five miles from the station, a visit can be paid to

**URAGA**, a prettily situated little harbour in the Sagami Strait heading from the Pacific into Tōkyō Bay. In former times Uruga enjoyed some importance as being a sort of coast-guard station where all vessels entering the

bay of Tōkyō had to stop for examination. Commodore Perry, bearing the letter from President Fillmore to the Shōgun, anchored at Uruga on July 8th, 1853. It is divided into Nishi (W.) Uruga and Higashi (E.) Uruga and are connected by a ferry. The town, which presents a clean and well-kept appearance, has considerably grown in prosperity of late years owing to the establishment of two dock companies there. From Atagoyama hill at the back of Nishi Uruga a fine view of the harbour can be commanded. There is daily steamship communication with Tōkyō.

About three miles from Uruga is Kurihama where stands the monument in memory of Commodore Perry built in 1901. The unveiling of the monument took place with great ceremony in the presence of Admiral Rodgers, who is a grandson of Perry.

From Uruga, distance about 10 miles, there is a road via Yuwata, partly by the sea shore and partly on the hills, to Misaki, a small fishing town at the extreme end of the strait, from which a good view of the Pacific and adjoining coasts is obtained. Opposite to Misaki and separated by only a narrow strait is the island of Jogashima, upon which a lighthouse is erected; there is also another light upon Tsurugisaki (Cape Sagami) a little to the east of Misaki.

From Misaki there is a road for the first part of the way over the hills, and latterly by the sea shore passing through some pretty country to Dzushi and Kanakura, about 15 miles to the former place, from whence the railway can be again taken. The round trip as above described makes a very pleasant excursion of a day and

half, staying one night at Misaki, and getting back in good time to Yokohama on the afternoon of the second day. Visitors are recommended to engage a man in Yokohama to carry their luggage, as the demands of the jinrikishamen at Yokosuka and Misaki may prove extravagantly high. From Yokosuka to Misaki (6 *ri*), and from the latter to Dzushi (6 *ri*), should not exceed 1½ yen per man for each journey. There is a road direct from Yokosuka to Misaki branching to the right from the road to Uraga at the top of the hill near the hospital about a mile from Yokosuka station, but the road via Uraga is recommended in preference.

KANAZAWA.—There is a pretty but somewhat laborious walk from Yokosuka to Kanazawa, 7 miles; and thence on to Kamakura, 5 miles. The road or path leaves the Railway Station, and turning slightly to the left, crosses the high hill on the summit of which is situated the tomb of Will Adams, thence descending and ascending several times to Funakoshi where the torpedo arsenal is placed; and after one more ascent and descent reaches the estuary at the head of which is situated Kanazawa. From thence to Kamakura the road is with one trifling exception nearly level. The whole distance will take four hours of easy walking. By boat from Yokosuka, 70 sen, in about an hour.

FUJISAWA, 32 miles from Tōkyō. Returning to the main line, this is the next station after Ōfuna, and the nearest to Enoshima.

DISTANCES AND JINRIKISHA FARES FROM FUJISAWA STATION.

Enoshima (Katase), 1 <i>ri</i> 14 <i>cho</i> , 1 man .....	30 sen.
Kamakura (direct) 2 „ 15 „ 1 „ .....	50 „
Kugenuma — 1 „ .....	15 „

*Visitors are warned against taking photographs at Dzushi, Yokosuka, Uruga, Kanazawa and neighbourhood, as the act is prohibited in these localities on account of these being included in the Yokosuka fortification zone.*

About 7 miles from Fujisawa the line crosses by a long iron bridge composed of 18 spans of 70 feet girders, the river Banyū and there touching the sea coast, passes Hiratsuka and Oiso; and from the former station is the shortest road to

#### OYAMA.

This mountain about 4,000 feet high, is after Fuji, the highest mountain within 50 miles of Tōkyō or Yokohama, and is regarded with much veneration by the pious people of Japan, who visit it in large numbers during the summer months. From Hiratsuka Station to the village of Oyama, which is a continuation of another village called Koyasu, the distance is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  *ri*, about 9 miles, and the fare for a jinrikisha with one man about 60 sen, two men, one yen, time  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 hours. The path up the mountain is lined on each side by the houses of the village, and there are at frequent intervals of stone steps for about half way up to the top, and as far as the principal temple dedicated to Fudo. At the summit, which is reached by a path to the left from this spot, is another temple to Sekison, and various inferior temples and shrines are scattered about; amongst which at a short distance from the top, is a high stone with an inscription stating it was placed there in honour of Sekison Daigongen by the *artistes* of the Tōkyō Yoshiwara. The whole of the gorge up which the path lies is clothed with

the luxuriant foliage of numbers of fine trees and shrubs, some not frequently met with in other places, including near the summit, the white arbutus (*Yamamono* or *Chochinbana*); and a succession of cascades formed by the tumbling waters of the stream, which flows down the gorge, completes the sylvan scene. From various points on the way up extensive views are obtained over the valley of the Banyū river, and the Sagami coast, and from the top a fine view of Fuji and the Hakone mountains. From the spot at the lower end of the village where the steps first begin, the distance to the top is said to be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *ri*, and ascent and descent will occupy about four hours. The houses—Kamiya, Komaya, Idzuya, are all clean and comfortable.

Kōdzu, 49 miles from Tokyo. This is the station at which to alight for:—

#### HAKONE AND MIYANOSHITA.

From Kōdzu the electric railway carries the visitor to Yumoto, the first hot spring at the foot of Hakone, taking about an hour. The whole of this district is frequently spoken of as the “Hakone Mountains” or Hakone Springs,” and includes a considerable area of varied mountain, valley, and lake scenery, with the additional attraction of the numerous hot springs, extending all along the Miyanoshita valley from Yumoto to Miyagi-no, and the sulphur springs on the mountain at Ashinoyu. The village of Hakone proper is situated on the Tōkaidō at the head of the Hakone lake, about 3,000 feet above sea level, and is a favourite resort of many Yokohama residents during the summer months. It suffers, however, in comparison with Miyanoshita from having no hot

springs ; and is therefore not much frequented by Japanese visitors.

The direct road to Hakone is from Sanmaibashi (about 7 miles) along the Tōkaidō via the Hata pass, and would be enjoyed by a good walker, or the journey can be made in *kago*. Another way is by the new road to Miyanoshita in *jinrikisha*, and thence via Ashinoyu, walking or by *kago*.

The mountain from which the hot springs issue, and from nearer the summit of which the sulphur-impregnated water flows to baths at Ashinoyu, is, although not a volcano, a veritable burning mountain, and visitors to *Ojigoku* should be careful not to walk in dangerous places, as several persons have been severely burned by slipping through the thin crust.

There is hotel accommodation for foreigners at Yumoto, Tōnosawa, Hakone, Miyanoshita, Kowakidani, Kiga and Ashinoyu.

#### YUMOTO.

YUMOTO, the terminus of the electric railway, presents a clean and civilised appearance on account of the Fukudzumi inn built in European style and electric lights. The Tamadare and Kokage Waterfalls are reached by crossing the suspension bridge spanning the Sukumo-gawa and going some distance along the river. Admission is charged at the entrance of the garden. One has a drop of 120 ft. and the other 150 ft. The Sōunji, not far from Yumoto, though now in a dilapidated state, is a temple of ancient renown. The temple contains a wooden image of Hōjō Sōun by whose will it was built and many paintings by well-known artists.

## TŌNOSAWA.

At Tōnosawa the Hayakawa is making the shape of the letter S. and is twice crossed by bridges at a short distance. The village, hemmed in by mountains, affords no extensive view but good hotel accommodation can be had. It is much frequented by people who do not wish to go higher the mountain. The mosaic wood-work called *Hakone-zaiku* is on sale here as at other places on the mountain. Nearing Miyanoshita the hamlet of Ohira-dai is passed where there are some rest-houses. Just before reaching Ohira-dai is a rest-house called Fujimi-tei from which a view of Fuji and Miyanoshita across the valley may be obtained.

## MIYANOSHITA.

MIYANOSHITA, 1 *ri* 15 *cho* from Tōnosawa, has considerably grown in prosperity within the last few years in consequence of the large number of foreigners who visit this favourite resort. The present jinrikisha road was built in 1886 but prior to that time the road was very bad practicable only for *kago*. Miyanoshita is 1,120 ft. above sea level and affords a fairly extensive prospect. The ranges of Myōjin-ga-take and Myōjō-ga-take rise to the N.E. beyond the valley; the mountain seen to the W. include Koma-ga-take, Kammuri-ga-take, Sōunzan, and Hōraizan; while the Takanosu range running to the E. connects with Shiroyama and Yuzaka-yama. Glimpses of the sea of Sagami Nada can be obtained from between the lower portions of the ranges in the east. The Fujiya Hotel, built on an eminence in the left, is much frequented by foreigners while the Naraya, at the lower portion in the



right, is patronised by Japanese. The Imperial Summer House, situated between Miyanoshita and Sokokura, was built in 1894 and has an extensive garden. A good view of Fuji and surrounding country may be commanded from the top of the mountain called Uyeno-yama rising to S.W. of Miyanoshita. By going up the stone steps between the barber's and the police-box the visitor will reach a small temple called the Kumano Jinja. The ascent of the path at the right of the temple by about 10 *cho* the summit is reached. Refreshments can be had at the tea-house on the top.

DŌGASHIMA is reached by descending a steep ravine below Miyanoshita for about 5 *cho*. There are two roads and the nearest from the hotel is that which leads down from the left of the post office. Here are a pretty cascade called Shira-ito-no-taki and two inns.

SOKOKURA is the name given to the upper portion of Miyanoshita. The houses are built on both sides of the Jakotsu-gawa which runs in the valley 200 ft. below. Hot springs may be seen issuing from between the rocks on the banks of the river.

KIGA can be reached from Miyanoshita in 20 minutes of easy walking. The road was constructed in 1889. The waterfall on the way is called Shira-sagi-no-taki (White Heron Cascade). Kiga is surrounded by mountains on three sides, opening only in the S.E. In 1892 the whole village was reduced in ashes and has not yet quite restored the former appearance.

KOWAKI-DANI is 15 *cho* from Miyanoshita and it may also be reached from Kiga. The place is 700 ft. higher than Miyanoshita and consequently cooler in summer. Kowaki-

dani was originally called *Kojigoku* (Small Hell) but was altered to the present name on the occasion of the visit of H.M. Emperor in 1877. Good hotel accommodation can be had at Mikawayu.

ASHINOYU is about two miles from Kowaki-dani via Ikejiri half way where there are two rest-houses. At the latter there is a cool clear spring which is much appreciated by the traveller. Ashinoyu is the highest place in the whole Hakone districts being 2,760 ft. above sea level and is cooler in summer. The sulphur spring of this place is said to be very efficacious for persons suffering from cutaneous affections. Ashinoyu is completely surrounded by mountains, namely, Hōzō-ga-take in the W., Futago-yama in the S., Benten-yama in the E., and Kaumuri-ga-take in the N. From Benten-yama a pretty view of the sea of Sagami can be obtained. The lake of Ajiga-ike is at the W. foot of Benten-yama.

DISTANCES AND JINRIKICHA AND "KAGO" FARES FROM YUMOTO  
TO VARIOUS POINTS OF HAKONE MOUNTAINS.

To Tonosawa 5 <i>cho</i> jinrikisha per man .....	5 Sen.
„ Dogushima 1 <i>ri</i> 18 <i>cho</i> jinrikisha per man .....	30 „
„ Miyanoshita 1 <i>ri</i> 18 <i>cho</i> jinrikisha per man ...	30 „
„ Sokokura 1 <i>ri</i> 22 <i>cho</i> jinrikisha per man.....	35 „
„ Kiga 1 <i>ri</i> 32 <i>cho</i> jinrikisha per man.....	40 „
„ Kowakidani 2 <i>ri</i> " kago " .....	80 „
„ Ashinoyu 3 <i>ri</i> 20 <i>cho</i> " kago " .....	1.00 „
„ Hakone 2 <i>ri</i> 23 <i>cho</i> " kago " .....	80 „
„ Ubako 4 <i>ri</i> 22 <i>cho</i> .....	—
„ Owakidani 3 <i>ri</i> 32 <i>cho</i> .....	—
„ Otome Toge 4 <i>ri</i> 20 <i>cho</i> .....	—
„ Odawara 1 <i>ri</i> 22 <i>cho</i> jinrikisha per man .....	25 „
„ Kodzu 3 <i>ri</i> jinrikisha per man .....	45 „

ATAMI.—This place is situated on the sea shore at the head of the bay of Sagami, and being well sheltered from the cold winds is a favourite resort in winter, especially for persons subject to pulmonary affections. The very hot water for the baths is supplied from a geyser, which bursts forth half-a-dozen times in every twenty-four hours, when the neighbourhood is enveloped in steam. Usually the boiling lasts for an hour, but sometimes it continues about twelve hours, and then comes a cessation of a similar interval. During a few days after this the quantity of steam is reduced. Close by the geyser spring is an inhalation house, called the *Kyūki-kan*, established in 1885 by the late Prince Iwakura. In clear weather Oshima (Vries Island) may be seen smoking in the distance. Nearer the shore is Hatsushima Island, which is three *ri* from Atami.

There is a mountain path from Hakone village (10 miles) to Atami, affording fine views of the surrounding country, the sea coast etc.; and a jinrikisha road and a *jinsha* tramway from Odawara along the coast. The Atami Hotel, built in foreign style, affords good accommodation for foreigners.

## DISTANCES FROM KODZU.

To Atami .....	8 <i>ri</i> 23 <i>cho</i> .
„ Odawara .....	1 „ 23 „
„ Tonosawa .....	3 „ 23 „
„ Yumoto.....	3 „ 13 „

From Kōdzu the line proceeds up the valley of the Sakawa river over comparatively level ground, passing Matsuda Station on the way, as far as Yamakita, and from thence commences the ascent of the Ashigara pass,

terminating at Gotemba, 1500 feet above sea level. From Yamakita to near Gotemba, the line is carried up the gorge over and through a succession of bridges and tunnels, crossing and recrossing the river several times, and the most charming combination of mountain, river, and woodland scenery are presented under ever-changing prospects as the train progresses on its way, following with occasional diversions from side to side, the brawling and tumbling waters of the hurrying stream.

Between Yamakita and Oyama Stations the following tunnels occur :—

Yamakita .....	934 feet.
Yamakita .....	1,892 „
Hirayama .....	1,023 „
Yaga .....	886 „
Yaga .....	904 „
Kawanishi .....	285 „
Oyama .....	766 „

altogether slightly exceeding one and a quarter mile.

Near Matsuda Station the Kawaoto-gawa is crossed by a bridge of sixty feet girders, and just beyond Yamakita the Sakawa-gawa is crossed three times by the following bridges :—

- One of 1 span of 200 feet, and 1 span of 70 feet girders.
- One of 3 spans of 100 feet girders.
- One of 1 span of 100 feet girders, and
- One of 1 span of 200 feet girders.

The Aizawa-gawa is subsequently crossed seven times with bridges as follows :—

- Between Yamakita and Oyama :
- 3 bridges, each of one 200 feet span.
- 1 bridge, of one 105 feet span.

Between Oyama and Takenoshita :

1 bridge, of one 105 feet span.

1 bridge, of two 60 feet span.

1 bridge, of one 70 feet span.

Shortly after passing the small wayside Station of Oyama, the train arrives at

GOTEMBA, 71 miles from Tōkyō, situated on the eastern-flank of Fuji-san, and only a short distance from the foot of the mountain. In fine weather a good view can be obtained, although not so expansive as from the top of the Otome Toge pass between Gotemba and Miyanoshita, to which a path leads from near the railway station. Visitors not intending to ascend Fuji may make a pleasant trip by railway to Gotemba and from thence back over the Otome Toge to Miyanoshita. A guide should be employed, and a fairly good walker will not find it difficult to accomplish the distance in about four hours.

#### THE ASCENT OF FUJI.

By the opening of the Tōkaidō Railway, the ascent of this famous mountain can be made in the shortest time and with the greatest facility from Tōkyō and Yokohama, by railway to Gotemba, and from thence *via* Subashiri or by a new road called *Higashi Otomeguchi* opened in 1883; or continue the railway journey to Suzukawa, for Yoshiwara, and from thence *via* Omiya and Maruyama. The new route, *Higashi Otomeguchi*, is the easiest by which to make the ascent from Tōkyō and Yokohama, as by passing a night at Gotemba and starting at daylight the ascent and descent can be accomplished in one day with ease. Those coming from the western pro-

vinces generally prefer the Omiya route, while those from Kai province ascend from the Yoshida road.

Intending climbers are recommended to take with them a supply of food and warm clothing, as the rarefied atmosphere of the mountain is cold and creates hunger. It is usual to pass a night at the seventh or eighth station on the mountain, so as to witness a magnificent view of the sun set and the sun rise the following morning.

Leaving Gotemba the line descends 15 miles to Numadzu, passing Sano and Mishima on the way.

SANO WATERFALLS GARDEN is situated at a distance of 12 *cho* from Sano Station. There are five waterfalls in the garden, the one called *Yukige-no-taki* (Thaw Waterfall), falling from a height of 40 feet, being the highest. Good shooting of small game can be had in the neighbourhood during winter. There is good hotel accommodation in the garden. Jirrikisha fare from Sano Station is 10 *sen*.

MISHIMA, at the foot of Hakone mountains, is the junction for the Dzuso Railway, which runs in the direction of the Hot Springs of Shuzenji. Except the Mishima shrine there is practically nothing to see at Mishima, though it was one of the thriving towns on the Tōkaidō in feudal times.

During the journey from Gotemba to Numadzu Fuji continues the most prominent feature of the landscape, and will probably attract the whole attention of the visitor, as from different points varied aspects are presented. But on the left can be seen also the mountains of Idzu and the sea, the shore of which is again touched at

NUMADZU, 86 miles from Tōkyō, formerly the seat of a Daimyō, the site of whose castle can still be seen, but offering no particular attractions to the visitor. Just before Numadzu is reached the Kisegawa is passed by a bridge of 2 spans of 60 feet girders, and one of 30 feet.

HEDA, situated to the south of Numadzu at a distance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  *ri*, is a pretty land-locked port. It is well suited for sea-bathing and is a popular summer resort of University students. Steamers plying between Numadzu and Shimoda several times daily land passengers at Heda.

#### ATAMI VIA NUMADZU.

By railway to Numadzu and from thence walking over the mountains to Atami, distance about 12 miles, affords an alternative to the usual route from Kodzu via Odawara and the coast road, and occupies about the same time at a similar expenditure. The walking distance can be reduced, if desired, by taking jinrikisha part of the way. The path leads over a dip in the range to the east of Numadzu, and is not in any part difficult or exceedingly steep, while the extensive view afforded of the adjacent coast and country well repay the pedestrian.

#### ITO AND SHUZENJI.

Numadzu is also the point of departure for the hot springs of Ito and Shuzenji, the distances being 9 *ri* and 7 *ri* respectively. Jinrikisha may be taken to either place over a rather rough road; from which, however, many opportunities are afforded of observing the exceedingly beautiful and extensive prospects of the surrounding varied scenery.

From Numadzu the traveller preceeds through flat rice fields at a short distance from the coast.

SUDZUKAWA, the station for Yoshiwara, is reached, where those intending to ascend Fuji from Murayama should alight, and thence by a long iron bridge consisting of nine spans of 200 feet girders, the Fujikawa is crossed to Iwabuchi on the bank of the river. From this point the line closely skirts the edge of the shore, affording extended views of the gulf of Suruga and the coast of Idzu, to Okitsu and Ejiri.

Approaching Okitsu two short tunnels, of 317 and 249 feet respectively, are encountered, succeeded by the Okitsu-gawa, which is crossed by a bridge of 10 spans of 60 feet girders.

The coast scenery about Okitsu is very delightful, and on the cliff is placed an old Buddhist monastery called Seikenji or Kiyomidera as it is often pronounced. There is an excellent hotel on the beach (*Kaisuiro*) which affords good Japanese accommodation.

KUNOZAN is situated at about three miles to the south-west of the Ejiri Station. On the mountain are temples built in 1617 in honour of Tokugawa Ieyasu. It commands the fine views of the Pacific in the south, Mount Fuji across the Suruga Bay in the north-east.

SHIDZUOKA, 120 miles from Tōkyō, is the chief town of Shidzuoka Prefecture. Tea is largely cultivated in this neighbourhood, and may be seen growing on the sides of the hills in close proximity to the line of railway; and fortunately for tea drinkers the water supply of Shidzuoka is said to be of an exceptionally good quality.



Visitors should not fail to walk to the top of Sengen-yama at the back of the town, from whence an exceedingly pretty prospect is afforded of the town, the river Abekawa which borders the western outskirts, the picturesque hills in the vicinity, and a more distant view of the sea coast.

Leaving Shidzuoka another long iron bridge, composed of 24 spans of 70 feet girders, carries the line over the Abekawa, and bending again to the coast passes by means of two tunnels, of 2,864 feet and 3,167 feet in length respectively, under a high promontory at Isohama, called Okudzure-yama, or the crumbling mountain, a continuation of the Utsunoya ridge; and emerging at the other side proceeds slightly inland over tolerably level ground past Fujiyeda and Shimada to the Ōigawa, which is crossed by a long iron bridge of 16 spans of 200 feet girders, and

KANAYA is reached, where another long tunnel under Makinohara, 3,272 feet in length, has to be encountered, on escaping from which and leaving Nisaka on the right, the line passes on through narrow valleys and several deep cuttings, during which the view is chiefly confined to the well wooded slopes of the low hills and the farm houses which dot the level spaces, to Horinouchi.

For some distance from this the view is similarly limited, and about two miles from the Station a short tunnel of 410 feet in length is passed through, the route continuing over rice fields to

KAKEGAWA 155 miles from Tōkyō, noted for its eels, and a kind of hempen cloth, called *kudzufu*.

The traveller is now crossing the base of the promontory known as Omaizaki, which forms the western

coast of the gulf of Suruga, and paddy fields remain the predominant feature; although the view is somewhat more extended on the right. The Tōkaidō highway is indicated by the line of pine-trees with which it is bordered. A short tunnel of 220 feet in length is passed about one and a half miles from the Station. Passing Fukoroi and Nakaizumi, and thence crossing the Teuriu-gawa by a bridge of 19 spans of 200 feet girders, the train stops at

**HAMAMATSU**, 170 miles from Tōkyō, formerly the castle town of Inouye Kawachi-no-Kami, possessing a population of about 16,000, and situated nearly on the sea coast, which is touched again at Maizaka where the Hamana estuary is crossed by combined embankments and bridges to Washidzu.

Between Maizaka and Washidzu a most charming panorama is presented of the semi-circular shores of the estuary, its clear and placid waters offering a strong contrast to the thunder of the Pacific Ocean on the left.

From Washidzu the route continues among low hills covered with pine-trees, and over flat corn fields to Toyohashi. About midway between the two stations, a bronze figure of the Goddess Kwannon, erected in 1765, is seen perched upon the summit of an isolated rock.

**TOYOHASHI**, 193 miles from Tōkyō, situated at the head of the gulf of Mikawa, which is connected with the bay of Owari, is a garrison town of some importance, and enjoying a considerable trade with the surrounding country, and the coasts of the gulfs of Mikawa and Owari, having water communication by small steamers to all the principal ports in Ise and Shima.

Leaving Toyohashi, the Toyokawa is shortly crossed by a bridge of 11 spans of 70 feet girders, and the way lies over a flat wooded country to Goyu, from whence the line again skirts the sea shore, and passing through the Hoshigoye tunnel, 990 feet in length, a very pretty view is afforded of some islands in a corner of the gulf, and of the opposite elevated coast.

At Kamagori the line begins to cross the promontory which divides the gulf of Mikawa from the gulf of Ise or Owari, and the route is chiefly over rice fields and sandy patches of dry cultivation to Okazaki, formerly a castle town of the Daimyō Honda Nakatsukasa-no-Tayu, and now a busy market town of about 16,000 inhabitants, occupying some low hills about one and half miles from the station. Shortly after departing from Okazaki the Yahagi-gawa is bridged with 15 spans of 70 feet girders, and the same uninteresting country prevails up to

Obu, the junction station for the branch line to Handa (from whence there is steam communication with Yokohama) and Taketoyo.

Eight miles further from Obu is

ATSUTA, almost a suburb of Nagoya, the seat of the Shinto temple of Atsuta-no-miya, in which is deposited a sacred Sword said to have been given to the first ruler of Japan by his divine progenitors.

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## JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

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Without attempting a full vocabulary, a few words useful to strangers on arrival are given.

*Pronunciation.*—The vowels are pronounced generally as in French. *A*, full as in father; *e*, as *a* in fale; *i*, as *ee* in feel; *o*, to be pronounced oratorically, and not let merely ooze from the lips; *u* as *oo*; *ai*, as *eye*; *ye*, as *a*; *iu*, as *ew*; double consonants to be both sounded. Strangers are specially exhorted to mind their *P*s and not utter them as if speaking of the visual organ. In like manner, *A*'s and *O*'s must be given a full open mouthed expression; a Pall Mall pronunciation will utterly fail to attract the auricular apprehension of a Japanese hearer.

There is but little accent in Japanese, and the best rule for the beginner is to pronounce each syllable equally and smoothly.

### ON ARRIVAL IN PORT.

Bank	...	...	...	...	Ginkō.
Bluff...	...	...	...	...	Yama.
Boat ...	...	...	...	...	Fune (Sampan).
Boatman	...	...	...	...	Sendō.
Bund	...	...	...	...	Kaigan.
Club (Yokohama)	...	...	...	...	Gobahn (Club).
Club Hotel (Yokohama)	...	...	...	...	Gobahn.
Club (Kobe)	...	...	...	...	Tamaya.
Consulate	...	...	...	...	Ryōji-kan.

Coolie	...	...	...	...	Ninsoku.
Copper Coin	...	...	...	...	Dōka.
Custom House	...	...	...	...	Zeikwan.
Electric Railway	...	...	...	...	Denki Tetsudō.
Exchange-shop	...	...	...	...	Ryōgae-ya.
Ffteen-sen	...	...	...	...	Jiugo sen.
First-class	...	...	...	...	Joto. Itto.
Five-sen	...	...	...	...	Go sen.
Gold Coin	...	...	...	...	Kinka.
Grand Hotel (Yokohama)	...	...	...	...	Nijiubahn.
Hotel	...	...	...	...	Yadoga, (Hotel).
House	...	...	...	...	Uchi.
Japanese Town	...	...	...	...	Nippon machi.
Jinrikisha	...	...	...	...	Kuruma.
Jinrikisha-man	...	...	...	...	Kurumaya.
Letter	...	...	...	...	Tegami.
Luggage	...	...	...	...	Nimotsu.
Money	...	...	...	...	Kane.
Nickel Coin...	...	...	...	...	Hakudo.
Office	...	...	...	...	Mise.
Paper Money	...	...	...	...	Satsu. Shihei.
Parcels	...	...	...	...	Tsutsumi.
Photograph...	...	...	...	...	Shashin.
Photograpr	...	...	...	...	Shashin-ya.
Pier	...	...	...	...	Sambashi.
Policeman	...	...	...	...	Jiunsah.
Police Station	...	...	...	...	Keisatsusho.
Postal Card...	...	...	...	...	Hagaki.
Post Office	...	...	...	...	Yubin-kioku.
Railway	...	...	...	...	Tetsudo.
Railway carriage	...	...	...	...	Kuruma.
Railway Station	...	...	...	...	Steynsho.
Second-class...	...	...	...	...	Chiuto. Nito.
Silver Coin	...	...	...	...	Ginka.
Steamship	...	...	...	...	Joki. Jokisen.
Steam Launch	...	...	...	...	Kojoki.

Stop	...	...	...	...	Oi! mate.
Tailor	...	...	...	...	Shitateya.
Tea-house	...	...	...	...	Chaya.
Telegram	...	...	...	...	Denshin.
Telegraph Office	...	...	...	...	Denshin-kioku.
Ten-sen	...	...	...	...	Jissen.
Third-class	...	...	...	...	Kato. Santo.
Ticket	...	...	...	...	Fuda. Kippu.
Time Table	...	...	...	...	Jikan-hyo.
Train	...	...	...	...	Kisha. Ressha.
Tram	...	...	...	...	Tetsudo Basha.
Twenty-sen	...	...	...	...	Nijissen.
Watch	...	...	...	...	Tokei.
Wharf	...	...	...	...	Hatoba.
All right, Don't want you any more.	...	...	...	...	Yoroshii.
Come here	...	...	...	...	Kotchi oide.
Don't want it or you	...	...	...	...	Iranai.
Go. I will go	...	...	...	...	Iko.
Go quickly	...	...	...	...	Hayaku ike. Iso-ge.
How much (price)?	...	...	...	...	Ikura. Nambo?
How much (quantity)?	...	...	...	...	Ikahodo. Dorehodo?
I won't do or give it	...	...	...	...	Ikenai.
Quite enough	...	...	...	...	Mo takusan.
That will do, enough	...	...	...	...	Mo ii. Mo yoroshi.
Wait a little	...	...	...	...	Sukoshi mate.
Will go ashore	...	...	...	...	Oka-e-iku.
It is no use bothering me any more, hold your tongue, and be off	...	...	...	...	Mo, dame, Damatte. ike.

# AT A JAPANESE HOTEL.

Have you a room?	...	...	...	Zashiki aruka?
Bring my luggage please	...	...	...	Nimotsumottekite kure.
Water (to drink) please	...	...	...	Nomimidzu o'kure.
Water	...	...	...	Midzu.
Hot water	...	...	...	Yu.
What is the time?	...	...	...	Toki nanji? Ima nanji?

Please serve some food	...	...	Tabemono dashite o'kure.
What will you eat?	...	...	Nani wo meshi aguri masu ka?
What have you got?	...	...	Nani ga aruka?
Fish, and eggs, and fowl	...	...	Sakana to tamago, to tori ga gozarimasu.
What kind of fish?	...	...	Nan no sakana?
I will enquire	...	...	Kiki-ni-ikimasho.
There is snapper, and Mackerel	...	...	Tai to Saba ga gozari masu.
Which will you have?	...	...	Dochira ga ii desuka?
Is it fresh	...	...	Atarashii ka?
It is still alive	...	...	Hei ikite orimasu.
Ah well, I'll have the Mackerel	...	...	Sorenara, Saba ga ii.
Will you have it fried or boiled?	...	...	Yakimashoka, Udemashoka?
I'll have it grilled	...	...	Shioyaki ni shite kure.
What else shall we serve?	...	...	Sore kara, hoka no mono, nan-desuka?
Boiled eggs please	...	...	Tamago udete okure.
Hard boiled?	...	...	Kataku naru made udemasho ka?
No, No, half boiled	...	...	Iye, hanjiku ga ii.
Have you bread here?	...	...	Koko ni pan aru ka?
Have you milk here?	...	...	„ chichi „ ?
Have you beef here?	...	...	„ ushi „ ?
Please buy and bring	...	...	Katte, dashite okure.
What wine have you got?	...	...	Nan no sake aru ka?
Beer, Claret, Whisky	...	...	Biiru, Budōshu, Whisky.
Please let me see them	...	...	Misete okun-nasai.
Open this bottle	...	...	Kono tokkuri akete okure.
What is the name of this place?	...	...	Koko wa nan to iu tokoro?
Do you mean this hotel	...	...	Kono yadoya desuka?
No, not the hotel, the town	...	...	Iye, kono machi.
No, not the hotel, the village	...	...	„ „ mura.
Ah, so, the name of this town is Koga	...	...	Ah so! Koga desu.
Where does this road go to?	...	...	Kore wa doko ye iku michi?
Which is the road to Ikao?	...	...	Ikao ye, iku michi dochira?

Are there steamboats from this } to ———? ... .. }	Koko kara jōkisen, wa, — —— ye iku ka?
Thank you ... ..	Arigatō.
Much obliged ... ..	Habakari-sama.
What will you eat? ... ..	Nani wo meshiagari-nasu ka?
Anything, rice and eggs, or fish ...	Nandemo, meshi to sakana to Tamago.
Where is the W. C.? ... ..	Benjo wa doko?
I should like a bath ... ..	Furo ni hairitai.
Fire ... ..	Hi.
Match ... ..	Match.
Sleepy ... ..	Nemui.
Prepare the bed, please ... ..	Toko wo tote okure.
Bring a night light ... ..	Akari wo motte kite okure.
Bad smell ... ..	Kusai.
Call me early ... ..	Ashita hayaku okoshite okure.
Daybreak ... ..	Yo-ake.
Where is the landlord? ... ..	Teishi wa doko?
Call him here please ... ..	Koko ye yonde okure.
Please get me a guide to ——— ...	—— made annai wo tanonde okure.
I cannot go without some one to } show me the road ... .. }	Michi annai ga nakutewa ikarenu.
How much wages by the month? ...	Kiukin wa hitotsuki ikura?
How much wages by the day? ...	Chinsen wa ichi nichi ikura?
What a pretty girl ... ..	Ii beppin dah nah!
Very graceful ... ..	Naka-naka adappoi ne.
Pretty ... ..	Kirei na.
I don't like it ... ..	Kirai. Iyah dah.
Please stop, let me alone, leave off ...	Oyoshi nasai.
How far to ?	—— made, dono kurai?
Bring the bill ... ..	Kanjo shite okure.
Have the jinrikisha come? ... ..	Kuruma wa kita ka?
Has the carriage come? ... ..	Basha wa kita ka?
Then I or we will go? ... ..	Sa iko.



Good bye until next time	...	...	Sayonara, matakondo.
Have got	...	...	He! arimasu.
Have not got	...	...	Arimasen.
When will you start?...	...	...	Itsugoro o'tachi deska?
Will you come with me?	...	...	Watakushi to issho ni il masu ka?
When will you come? (again)	...	...	Itsugoro mata oide ni na masu ka?

GENERAL.

Good morning	...	...	Ohayo.
Good day (greeting)	...	...	Konnichiwa.
Good evening	...	...	Kombanwa.
Good bye	...	...	Sayonara.

PERIODICAL TIME.

All night	...	...	Yodoshi.
Day after to-morrow	...	...	Asatte. Myogo-nichi.
Day before yesterday	...	...	Issakujitsu. Ototoi.
Evening...	...	...	Ban. Bankata.
Last month	...	...	Sengetsu.
Last night	...	...	Sakuya. Yube.
Last year	...	...	Sakunen. Kyonen.
Midday	...	...	Hiruma.
Midnight	...	...	Yonaka.
Month	...	...	Tsuki.
Morning	...	...	Asa.
Next month	...	...	Raigetsu.
Next year	...	...	Rainen.
Night	...	...	Yoru.
Noon	...	...	Hiru.
This month	...	...	Kongetsu.
This morning	...	...	Kesa.
This year	...	...	Kotoshi.
To-day	...	...	Kyo. Konnichi.
To-morrow	...	...	Ashita. Myonichi.
To-morrow evening	...	...	Myoban.

To-morrow morning	...	...	...	Ashita no asa.	Myocho.
To-night	...	...	...	Konya.	
Yesterday	...	...	...	Kino.	Sakujitsu.

#### DAYS OF THE WEEK.

A week	...	...	...	Isshu-kan.	
A fortnight	...	...	...	Nishu-kan.	Hantsuki.
Sunday	...	...	...	Nichiyo-bi.	
Monday	...	...	...	Getsuyo-bi.	
Tuesday	...	...	...	Kayo-bi.	
Wednesday	...	...	...	Suiyo-bi.	
Thursday	...	...	...	Mokuyo-bi.	
Friday	...	...	...	Kinyo-bi.	
Saturday	...	...	...	Doyo-bi.	
Every day	...	...	...	Mainichi.	
Every other day	...	...	...	Kaku-jitsu.	

#### COLOUR.

Black	...	...	...	Kuro.
Brown	...	...	...	Tobi-ro.
Grey	...	...	...	Nezumi-iro.
Red	...	...	...	Aka.
White	...	...	...	Shiro.
Yellow	...	...	...	Ki-iro.

#### TABLE REQUISITES, ETC.

Bed	...	...	...	Nedai.
Bench	...	...	...	Koshikake.
Chair	...	...	...	Isu.
Desk	...	...	...	Tsukue.
Drawer	...	...	...	Hikidashi.
Knife	...	...	...	Hocho.
Plate	...	...	...	Sara.
Screen	...	...	...	Ryobu.
Sofa	...	...	...	Naga-isu.
Spoon	...	...	...	Saji.

Table ... ..	Dai.
Tea cup ... ..	Chawan.
Tumbler... ..	Koppu.
Wine glass ... ..	Sakadzuki.

# FOOD, ETC.

Beef ... ..	Ushi. Gyuniku.
Beer ... ..	Biru.
Bread ... ..	Pan.
Chicken ... ..	Tori.
Claret ... ..	Budoshu.
Eggs ... ..	Tamago.
Fish ... ..	Sanaka.
Milk ... ..	Ushi no chichi.
Mustard ... ..	Karashi.
Pepper ... ..	Kosho.
Rice (to eat) ... ..	Gozen.
Salt ... ..	Shio.
Sugar ... ..	Sato.
Tea ... ..	Cha.
Wine, Beer, Spirits ... ..	Sake.

# QUANTITY.

All ... ..	Minna.
A little ... ..	Sukoshi. Shosho.
Deep ... ..	Fukai.
Half ... ..	Hambun. Han.
Large ... ..	Okii.
Long ... ..	Nagai.
Narrow ... ..	Semai.
Shallow ... ..	Asai.
Short ... ..	Midjikai.
Small ... ..	Chiisai.
Thick ... ..	Atui. Futoi.
Thin ... ..	Usui.
Wide ... ..	Hiroi.

WEATHER.

Cold	...	...	...	...	Samui.
Fine weather	...	...	...	...	Yoi otenki. Seiten.
Fog	...	...	...	...	Moya.
Hail	...	...	...	...	Hyō.
Hot	...	...	...	...	Atsui.
Muggy	...	...	...	...	Mushi-atsui.
Rain	...	...	...	...	Ame.
Rainy weather...	...	...	...	...	Uten.
Snow	...	...	...	...	Yuki.
Storm	...	...	...	...	Arashi.
Thunder...	...	...	...	...	Rai.
Waves	...	...	...	...	Nami.
Weather...	...	...	...	...	Tenki.
Wind	...	...	...	...	Kaze.

GEOGRAPHY.

Bank	...	...	...	...	Dote.
Bridge	...	...	...	...	Hashi.
Cave	...	...	...	...	Ana.
Field	...	...	...	...	Hatake.
Garden	...	...	...	...	Niwa.
Gravel	...	...	...	...	Jari.
Gulf	...	...	...	...	Wan.
Harbour...	...	...	...	...	Minato.
Hill	...	...	...	...	Saka.
Hot Spring	...	...	...	...	Onsen.
Island	...	...	...	...	Shima.
Lake	...	...	...	...	Mizu-umi.
Mountain	...	...	...	...	Yama.
Pass	...	...	...	...	Tōge.
Path or Road	...	...	...	...	Michi.
Plan	...	...	...	...	Hara.
Pond	...	...	...	...	Ike.
Promontory or Point	...	...	...	...	Saki. Hana.

River	...	...	...	...	Kawa.
Rock	...	...	...	...	Iwa.
Sand	...	...	...	...	Suna.
Sea	...	...	...	...	Umi.
Stone	...	...	...	...	Ishi.
Village	...	...	...	...	Mura.
Waterfall	...	...	...	...	Taki.
Well	...	...	...	...	Ido.

# SEASONS.

Autumn...	...	...	...	...	Aki.
Spring	...	...	...	...	Haru.
Summer	...	...	...	...	Natsu.
Winter	...	...	...	...	Fuyu.

# HUMAN BODY, ETC.

Abdomen	...	...	...	...	Hara.
Actor	...	...	...	...	Yakusha.
Aged people	...	...	...	...	Toshiyori.
Arm	...	...	...	...	Ude.
Back	...	...	...	...	Senaka.
Bachelor	...	...	...	...	Hitori-mono.
Beggar	...	...	...	...	Kojiki.
Behind	...	...	...	...	Ushiro.
Body	...	...	...	...	Karada.
Boy	...	...	...	...	Otoko-no-ko.
Beard or Moustache	...	...	...	...	Hige.
Child	...	...	...	...	Kodomo.
Chin	...	...	...	...	Ago.
Daughter	...	...	...	...	Musume.
Doctor	...	...	...	...	Isha.
Ears	...	...	...	...	Mimi.
Eyes	...	...	...	...	Me.
Face	...	...	...	...	Kawo.
Fingers...	...	...	...	...	Yubi.
Foot or feet	...	...	...	...	Ashi.

Fore-finger	...	...	...	...	Hitosashi Yubi.
Forehead	...	...	...	...	Shitai.
Front of body, or chest	...	...	...	...	Mune.
Girl	...	...	...	...	Onna-no-ko.
Girl servant	...	...	...	...	Gejō. Jōchin.
Hair	...	...	...	...	Ke.
Hand	...	...	...	...	Te.
Head	...	...	...	...	Atama.
I	...	...	...	...	Watakushi.
Interpreter	...	...	...	...	Tsūben.
Knee or Knees	...	...	...	...	Hiza.
Legs (generally)	...	...	...	...	Ashi.
Little finger	...	...	...	...	Ko-yubi.
Loins	...	...	...	...	Koshi.
Male (human)	...	...	...	...	Otoko.
Mouth	...	...	...	...	Kuchi.
Neck	...	...	...	...	Kubi.
Nose	...	...	...	...	Hana.
Shins	...	...	...	...	Sune.
Shoulder or shoulders	...	...	...	...	Kata.
Teeth	...	...	...	...	Ha.
Thigh	...	...	...	...	Momo.
Thumb	...	...	...	...	Oya-yubi.
Woman	...	...	...	...	Onna.
Wrestler	...	...	...	...	Sumō-tori.
You	...	...	...	...	Anata.

#### WRITING MATERIALS.

Ink	...	...	...	...	Sumi.
Paper	...	...	...	...	Kami.
Pen	...	...	...	...	Fude.
Pencil	...	...	...	...	Empitsu.
Postage Stamps	...	...	...	...	Yubin Kite.

#### ANIMALS AND HARNESS, ETC.

Bridle	...	...	...	...	Hadzuna.
Carriage	...	...	...	...	Basha.

Dog	...	...	...	...	Inu.
Driver	...	...	...	...	Gyosha.
Groom	...	...	...	...	Bettō.
Harness	...	...	...	...	Bagu.
Horse	...	...	...	...	U'ma.
Saddle	...	...	...	...	Kura.
Whip	...	...	...	...	Muchi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Apple	...	...	...	...	Ringo.
Bamboo-ware	...	...	...	...	Take-zaiku.
Bath	...	...	...	...	Yu.
Bath-room	...	...	...	...	Yu-dono.
Bed-cloths	...	...	...	...	Yagu.
Bedding...	...	...	...	...	Yogi.
Billard room	...	...	...	...	Tamatsuki-ba.
Blanket	...	...	...	...	Ketto.
Book-seller	...	...	...	...	Honya.
Boots	...	...	...	...	Naga-gutsu.
Breakfast	...	...	...	...	Asa-shoku.
Bud	...	...	...	...	Tsubomi.
Butterfly	...	...	...	...	Chōcho.
Button	...	...	...	...	Botan.
Candle	...	...	...	...	Rosoku.
Carrier (on Fuji)	...	...	...	...	Goriki.
Carvings	...	...	...	...	Hori-mono.
Cedar	...	...	...	...	Sugi.
Chain	...	...	...	...	Kusari.
Cherry-tree	...	...	...	...	Sakura.
Chesnut	...	...	...	...	Kuri.
Chrysanthemum	...	...	...	...	Kiku.
Clam	...	...	...	...	Hamaguri.
Coal	...	...	...	...	Sekitan.
Collars	...	...	...	...	Kara.
Colour	...	...	...	...	Iro.
Comb	...	...	...	...	Kushi.

Confectioner	...	...	...	...	Kashiya.
Cotton-goods	...	...	...	...	Momen.
Crape	...	...	...	...	Chirimen.
Curio	...	...	...	...	Kotto.
Cushion	...	...	...	...	Zabuton.
Dinner	...	...	...	...	Yūshoku.
Dining-room	...	...	...	...	Shokudo.
Druggist...	...	...	...	...	Kusuriya.
Drawing-room	...	...	...	...	Kyaku-ma.
East	...	...	...	...	Higashi.
Eel	...	...	...	...	Unagi.
Envelope	...	...	...	...	Jobukuro.
Fan	...	...	...	...	Sensu.
Fire (conflagration)	...	...	...	...	Kaji.
Fig	...	...	...	...	Ichijiku.
Flea	...	...	...	...	Nomi.
Flower	...	...	...	...	Hana.
Gate	...	...	...	...	Mon.
Gate-keeper	...	...	...	...	Momban.
Gloves	...	...	...	...	Tebukuro.
Gold Brocade	...	...	...	...	Kinran.
Girdle	...	...	...	...	Obi.
Groundnut	...	...	...	...	Nan-kin-mame
Guide	...	...	...	...	Annaija.
Hand bell	...	...	...	...	Yobirin.
Handkerchief	...	...	...	...	Hankechi.
Hat or Cap	...	...	...	...	Boshi.
Host	...	...	...	...	Shujin.
Indian corn	...	...	...	...	Tomoro-koshi.
Incense-burner...	...	...	...	...	Koro.
Ivory-ware	...	...	...	...	Zoge-zaiku.
Key	...	...	...	...	Kagi.
Lacquer-ware	...	...	...	...	Nuri-mono.
Lamp	...	...	...	...	Lamp.
Leaf	...	...	...	...	Ha.
Light-house	...	...	...	...	Today.



Lily	...	...	...	...	Yuri.
Lobster	...	...	...	...	Yebi.
Looking-glass	...	...	...	...	Kagami.
Map	...	...	...	...	Chizu.
Maples	...	...	...	...	Momiji.
Moon	...	...	...	...	Tsuki.
Mosquito	...	...	...	...	Ka.
Mosquito-net	...	...	...	...	Kaya.
Nail	...	...	...	...	Kugi.
Neckties	...	...	...	...	Yeri-kazari.
North	...	...	...	...	Kita.
Oil painting	...	...	...	...	Abura-ye.
Overcoat	...	...	...	...	Gaito.
Onion	...	...	...	...	Negi.
Orange	...	...	...	...	Mikan.
Paper	...	...	...	...	Kami.
Pear	...	...	...	...	Nashi.
Pencil	...	...	...	...	Yenpitsu.
Persimon	...	...	...	...	Kaki.
Pickpocket	...	...	...	...	Suri.
Picture	...	...	...	...	Ye.
Pin	...	...	...	...	Tome-bari.
Pine-tree	...	...	...	...	Matsu.
Plum-tree	...	...	...	...	Ume.
Pocket knife	...	...	...	...	Kogatana.
Porcelain	...	...	...	...	Seto-mono.
Porcelain dealer	...	...	...	...	Setomono-ya
Potato	...	...	...	...	Jaga-imo.
Rainbow	...	...	...	...	Niji.
Receipt	...	...	...	...	Uketori.
Ring	...	...	...	...	Yubiwa.
Room	...	...	...	...	Heya.
Rose	...	...	...	...	Bara.
Salmon	...	...	...	...	Shake.
Salt	...	...	...	...	Shio.
Scissors	...	...	...	...	Hasami.

Second storey ...	...	...	...	Nikai.
Silk ...	...	...	...	Kinu.
Silk Mercer ...	...	...	...	Gofukuya.
Sheath ...	...	...	...	Saya.
Shirts ...	...	...	...	Shatsu.
Shoes ...	...	...	...	Han-gutsu.
Shoe-blackening ...	...	...	...	Kutsu-zumi.
Shrine ...	...	...	...	Yashiro.
Soap ...	...	...	...	Shabon.
Socks ...	...	...	...	Kutsutabi.
South ...	...	...	...	Minami.
Soy ...	...	...	...	Shōyu.
Spectacles ...	...	...	...	Megane.
Stear ...	...	...	...	Hoshi.
Sword ...	...	...	...	Katana.
Sun ...	...	...	...	Taiyō.
Temple ...	...	...	...	Tera.
That man ...	...	...	...	Ano hito.
Thief ...	...	...	...	Dorobō.
Tiffin ...	...	...	...	Hiru-shoku.
Tooth-brush ...	...	...	...	Yoji.
Tooth powder ...	...	...	...	Hamigaki.
Towel ...	...	...	...	Tenugui.
Tray ...	...	...	...	Bon.
Trousers...	...	...	...	Zubon.
Trunk ...	...	...	...	Kaban.
Vase ...	...	...	...	Kabin.
Velvet ...	...	...	...	Birodo.
Villa ...	...	...	...	Besso.
Vinegar...	...	...	...	Su.
Violet ...	...	...	...	Sumire.
Umbrella ...	...	...	...	Komori-gasa.
Waiter ...	...	...	...	Kyūji.
Waist-coat ...	...	...	...	Chokki.
Watch maker ...	...	...	...	Tokei-ya.
Water Melon ...	...	...	...	Suikwa.

Water closet	...	...	...	...	Chotsuba.
West	...	...	...	...	Nishi,
Window	...	...	...	...	Mado.
Window blind	...	...	...	...	Mado-kake.
Wood-ware	...	...	...	...	Kizaiku.

# NUMBERS.

One	...	...	...	...	H'totsu.
Two	...	...	...	...	F'tatsu.
Three	...	...	...	...	Mitsu.
Four	...	...	...	...	Yotsu.
Five	...	...	...	...	Itsutsu.
Six	...	...	...	...	Mutsu.
Seven	...	...	...	...	Nanatsu.
Eight	...	...	...	...	Yattsu.
Nine	...	...	...	...	Kokonotsu.
Ten	...	...	...	...	To.

ABOVE ARE USED UP TO TEN, THE FOLLOWING  
FOR HIGHER NUMBERS.

One	...	...	...	...	Itchi.
Two	...	...	...	...	Ni.
Three	...	...	...	...	San.
Four	...	...	...	...	Shi.
Five	...	...	...	...	Go.
Six	...	...	...	...	Roku.
Seven	...	...	...	...	Shichi. Nana.
Eight	...	...	...	...	Hachi.
Nine	...	...	...	...	Ku.
Ten	...	...	...	...	Jiu.
Eleven	...	...	...	...	Jiu itchi.

And so on, changing the termination for the remaining number  
to nineteen.

Twenty	...	...	...	...	Ni jiu.
Thirty-one	...	...	...	...	San jiu itchi.

And so on, changing the initial and terminal numbers to  
ninety-nine.

One hundred ... .. Hyaku.

Repeat the above process up to nine hundred and ninety-nine.

One thousand ... .. Sen.

In quoting numbers of houses, add "ban" after every number, as Ichiban No. 1, Yoban No. 4, Rokuban No. 6, Hachiban No. 8, Shijiu-Yoban No. 44, Nanajiu-kuban No. 79.

### TIME.

The 135th meridian east from Greenwich which passes through the town of Akashi a few miles from Kobe, having been selected as the prime meridian from which to calculate standard time for all Japan, Akashi time is now kept throughout the country.

Akashi time although kept at Tokyo, is 18 minutes after the Tokyo actual mean time, and 9 hours before Greenwich time.

A clock or watch is	...	...	...	...	Tokei.
Time is	...	...	...	...	Toki.
Hour	...	...	...	...	Ji.
Minute	...	...	...	...	Fun, bun or pun.
One o'clock	...	...	...	...	Ichi ji.
Eight o'clock	...	...	...	...	Hachi ji.
Twelve o'clock	...	...	...	...	Jiu ni ji.
Half past two	...	...	...	...	Ni ji han.
Fifteen minutes past three	...	...	...	...	San ji jiu go fun.
Forty minutes past four	...	...	...	...	Yo ji shijippun.

Minutes past an hour are usually expressed by using the word "sugi" past as

Twenty minutes past nine ... .. Ku ji nijippun sugi.

Minutes before are expressed by the word "maye" before, as

Twenty five minutes to ten ... .. Jiu ji nijin go fun maye.

### DISTANCES.

1 ken	...	...	...	...	6 feet.
60 ken=1 cho	...	...	...	...	120 yards.
14 cho 24 ken	...	...	...	...	1 mile.
36 cho=1 ri	...	...	...	...	2½ miles.

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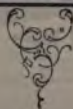
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